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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

### WHAT SCHWABEN REDOUBT MEANS IN SOMME BATTLE

General Maurice Indicates Importance of Field Work in Offensive of Allied Forces

It is clear from the various statements available as to the progress of operations on the Transylvanian frontier, that the Austro-German advance in this theater at any rate on the northwestern front has been definitely checked, if not brought to a standstill. Bucharest reports that on the western frontier of Moldavia, "after violent combat the enemy everywhere has been repulsed beyond the frontier." The Austro-Germans, according to Bucharest, still occupy isolated positions, but these are evidently regarded as unimportant. On the northern frontier, round the great bend of the Carpathians, the Humanians are also apparently holding their own, and Bucharest announces successful defensive actions south of Predeal, in the region of Hermannstadt. Berlin reports that before evacuating Tchernavoda, the Humanians blew up the bridge which near this point carries the railway over the Danube from the great causeway through the marshes on either side of the river.

On the western front the general situation remains unchanged. Paris reports that four successive counter-attacks on the new French positions at Verdun were repulsed, and that the total number of prisoners captured in these recent operations now amounts to over 5000. On the Somme front London reports a German attack on the Stuff trench which runs northward from the famous Stuff redoubt. The attack, London says, was driven off with considerable loss.

On the Saloniaka front the Serbians have gained ground. The Serbian army headquarters reports the seizure of fortified heights on the left bank of the Tcherna River, southeast of Monastir, at the confluence of the Tcherna with the Stroshnitsa. French cavalry operating in this theater have captured, according to the French official statement, the villages of Goloborda and Lajisitsa southwest of Lake Doiran.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Friday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Our artillery bombardment efficiently held under fire the trenches, batteries and establishments of our opponents on both sides of the Somme yesterday. Our positions on the north bank of the river were covered by our adversaries with strong bombardments which prepared the English for partial advances to the north of Courte, le Sars, Gueudecourt and Lessoeux. None of these attacks succeeded. They only caused new sacrifices for our opponents.

Army group of Crown Prince Frederick William: A French attack the day before yesterday northeast of Verdun, favored by misty weather, advanced beyond the destroyed trenches as far as the fort and the village of Doumont.

The fort had been evacuated by the garrison. We did not succeed in recapturing the works before the French entered. Our troops took prepared positions close to the north of the fort, in majority of cases only upon strict command and then reluctantly. In these positions yesterday all further French attacks, especially violent ones against Vaux, were repulsed.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group: The operations in Dobrudja are progressing. The Humanians blew up the large bridge over the Danube near Tchernavoda, which proves the importance in Rumanian opinion of the Rumanian defeat.

Our airships successfully bombarded on the night of Oct. 24-25 railroad establishments near Tetesti, west of Tchernavoda.

Eastern front, Transylvania: In the Trotus valley Austro-Hungarian troops and South Parotz (Bavarian) troops defeated their Rumanian adversaries.

On the roads to Sinaya and Kimpulung our attacks gained ground.

Prince Leopold's front: North of Mindziol lake the Russians blew gas without success. Similar means were prepared southeast of Goroditsch for an attack, which failed under heavy losses.

In the sector of Zubilino-Zetwichy, to the west of Lutsk, Russian battalions in the evening made an advance without artillery preparations. The storming waves broke down in our curtain of fire which immediately was started.

Archduke Charles' front: Between the Golden Sybirska and east of the Lepes and Kelen mountain hostile attacks were repulsed.

Macedonian front: South of Prespa lake, Bulgarian cavalry is in touch with hostile detachments.

Near Krupa, on the Tcherna river, and north of Grunichte, Serbian advances were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Romania, Friday—The official statement issued yesterday follows:

North and northwestern front: To the west of Tulghe there have been no artillery actions. We have taken Mt. Kerokharas, to the south of Bitca.

In the Trotus valley the situation is unchanged.

In the Usul valley our opponents have been repulsed towards the west as far as Nasol hill.

In Oituz valley the action continues

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### HOUSE OF LORDS HAS DEBATE ON U-53'S EXPLOITS

Viscount Grey Says Question as to What Action American Navy Should Take Rests With Washington Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and other journalists yesterday, General Maurice

discussed the recent actions on the Somme. The general staff had undertaken no big operations, he said, but had devoted attention to gaining ground over the crest marked by Schwaben redoubt, from which the bottom of the Acre valley can be seen.

The importance of the position could be gauged from a captured German order, stating that the German artillery positions on the opposite plateau could be overlooked and destroyed from Schwaben redoubt and promising 14 days' leave to any German who captured a British prisoner.

General Maurice explained the prevalence of reports of daily British attacks appearing in German communiques as due to the "jumpy" state of the German infantry through the long ordeal to which they had been subjected. The British had the same experience at Ypres, and it was the recognized concomitant of this type of attack sustained over a long period.

Lord Beresford referred to the assistance rendered by the United States navy, by which the Germans had attempted to keep within their pledge. He thought Britain was bound to take notice of a fact which did not appear quite within the bounds of United States neutrality.

Viscount Grey said information was

being collected from such sources as were open to them. Instances multiplied every week of Allied or neutral merchant vessels having torpedoes fired at them without warning and, in some cases, loss of life from crews being placed in open boats.

He saw no use at the moment in discussing the question further, as the pledge was one between Germany and the United States, and it would do no good whatever to discuss what the policy of the United States was or ought to be regarding the German navy on this subject. It was a matter for the United States government and not for Britain to say what was the policy and action the circumstances required the American navy to take.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said the military situation in Rumania was engaging the most anxious attention not only of the British government, but of all the Allies. They had taken for many weeks past and were taking every possible step to support their comrades in Rumania in the splendid struggle they were making.

He hoped no unduly pessimistic view would be taken of the future. Russia, France, Britain and Italy had been and wereconcerting measures by which each would do all in its power to support Rumania in the struggle.

A discussion on drink control was opened by Colonel Gretton, who thought the control board was exceeding its functions and who moved that its proceedings and expenditure should be made subject to the control of a minister responsible to Parliament. He produced a map of England, showing a very extensive controlled area in black and claimed that the control board had not experience enough to deal effectively with the trade.

Some of their orders, like the "no treating" order, were incapable of administration.

Mr. Bartley Dennis, who seconded from the mover of the motion, regarding the "no treating" order as a great blessing, and "supporting the abolition of the 'long pull,' credit and even the Carlisle experiment, to support Rumania had objected.

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He claimed that on good authority the mayor learned that there would be no attempt to give a lecture in the auditorium that night and consequently accepted an invitation to attend a school festival in his neighborhood, he being an educator himself.

Continuing, the attorney said that the mayor had been threatened with tar and feathers, yet he fearlessly went among the people in front of city hall, not ordering the police to drive the crowd or to make unnecessary arrests, since he said, the mayor did not want any violence. The militia was said to have been ordered out only to prevent an unlawful assembly.

In addressing the jury following the argument of Attorney Winn, District Attorney Louis S. Cox spoke of the great importance of "this crime against the public peace," asserting that individual feelings for the defendant

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### TRANSYLVANIA AS MAIN FRONT FOR RUMANIANS

Northern Part of Frontier Vital—Dobrudja Not of First Military Importance to Allies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—In a discussion on the Rumanian situation yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a representative authority stated that the Humanians had undoubtedly suffered a severe reverse in the Dobrudja. There was no reason for great anxiety, however, even if all the Dobrudja were lost, for, from personal experience he could testify that it was not a vital military necessity to Rumania. He did not consider there was a risk of the Russo-Rumanian forces being trapped against the Danube for the Russians had advanced from Rien in the north, where they had crossed and by that way they could retire. The main front, he continued, was the Transylvanian. Here the northern part of the frontier was vital to the maintenance of communications between Rumania and the rest of Europe, but the Humanians were defending the passes successfully. He assumed that the Allies were taking important measures to aid Rumania.

Regarding the French success at Verdun he denied that the Germans had weakened their line for the sake of the eastern front. In fact, he concluded, there were now more German divisions in the West than on July 1, and the fact was the Verdun collapse was a sign of general German ex- haustion.

It is significant in this connection that both the state and war departments were advised that the bandits

forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver coin. Full particulars have been transmitted to General Funston and General Pershing. All American forces are, therefore, forewarned and in readiness for such an attack.

Secretary Baker issued a supplementary statement today bearing on the situation in which he said he did not wish the inference drawn from his statement of yesterday that he believes the Republican party or organization has anything to do with the plot. He referred to the "enemies of the administration" phrase in his statement as follows:

"The Mexican opponents of the de- facto government of Mexico would be only too glad to complicate the relations between the United States and Mexico. Our information is that they think this an appropriate time to do so. The statement made by the department ought to discourage any such adventure on their part in that direction."

Secretary Lansing had nothing fur-

ther today to add to his comment last night, further than to declare that it is inconceivable to him that any citizen of the United States could be so heartless, unpatriotic and wanton as to do anything in the way of promoting a raid for a political purpose.

He said the main motive in making

public the plot was not actuated by any desire to defend the President or for any political purpose, but was intended to prevent the carrying out of the plot and to save lives that would be sacrificed in a raid.

Questioned as to the source of the

information, and as to the identity of persons engaged in the plot the secretary said there are many refugees in El Paso who are inimical to the United States. Further than this he would make no comment on the point.

The details of the evidence of the

plot were not learned during the night, but the general purpose is identical with that forecast in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. Secretary Baker had no thought of intimating in any way that citizens of the United States were concerned in the proposed raid. The secretary of state said it had been called to his attention that an effort would be made to construe the statement of Mr. Baker in a partisan way.

He denounced such a construction

as absolutely unwarranted and reiterated the position, so far as the state department is concerned, that he has steadfastly refrained from permitting the department to participate in or be influenced by political bias or considerations during the campaign.

He claimed that on good authority

the mayor learned that there would be no attempt to give a lecture in the auditorium that night and consequently accepted an invitation to attend a school festival in his neighborhood, he being an educator himself.

Continuing, the attorney said that the mayor had been threatened with tar and feathers, yet he fearlessly went among the people in front of city hall, not ordering the police to drive the crowd or to make unnecessary arrests, since he said, the mayor did not want any violence. The militia was said to have been ordered out only to prevent an unlawful assembly.

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### WAR SECRETARY BAKER ISSUES RAID WARNING

Information Seat Out of Attack  
Planned by Mexican Agitators  
in Effort to Discredit Carranza Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Positive information has been received by the war and state departments that either a raid upon some United States settlement by Villistas or an attack upon United States troops in Mexico has been planned. Secretary Baker last night issued the following statement:

"The war department has received definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the ad-

ministration's policy toward Mexico, in connection with Villa or other bandits

in the 1916 class which will follow the complete training of the 1915 class. Some of the demands made by the Allies have been met. The Thessaly

trials, it is believed, will be transferred to the Misalonghi line.

Meantime the decree disbanding the

class of 1913 and men called up on Sept. 10 has been published. Com-

mands, quite near to adoption last

night, should have proposed mutual

guarantee of republican institutions.

This, a leading Pan-Americanist stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is more radical, a more rudimentary thing than a league to enforce peace, and a thing to the right way to go at the establishment of permanent peace.

Development of Pan-Americanism

from an idea into a political alliance would, then, make it into a league to enforce republican form of government among its constituent members, not into a league to enforce peace. That, in fact, is precisely what the so-called "Pan-American" or "status quo" treaties, proposed by the United States for ratification by all the American republics, were on the point of

making; and it is because the wording

of the most momentous clause in the

treaty meant, if it meant anything,

that a league was about to be formed

which should enforce this bond of

agreement by arms if necessary, that the treaties have been regarded by some diplomats here as relatively

a much more radical proposal than the league to enforce peace.

Given clear recognition of the

distinction between the proposal for a

league to enforce peace and Pan-

Americanism, the question of their

relation is of more than academic

interest, it is pointed out by students

of the subject. The idea of a league

to enforce peace is seen to be coming

more and more strongly to the fore

and may, before long, call for formu-

lation of policy by all the American

republics; then the relation of Pan-

Americanism to it ought to be under-

stood, with something like accord, in

the interests of its own development.

That there is no conflict in the two

things is evident, so both may

exist side by side. But, as the Monroe

doctrine would be generally held to be

&lt;p

## NEWS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD

GERMAN AFFAIRS  
AT THE OPENING  
OF THE REICHSTAG

Conservatives Oppose Chancellor's Foreign Policy and Franchise Reform Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany—As already pointed out by cable, the internal situation in Germany at the opening of the new Reichstag session was considerably involved, and an examination of the position at that juncture is valuable as furnishing a key to the parliamentary proceedings.

The session which was brought to a close three months beforehand was marked by what the German papers characterized as a "Flucht in die Offentlichkeit," an attempt to take refuge in publicity, on the part of the imperial chancellor, who in the middle of the session entered an unexpected and impassioned protest against the increasing agitation being carried on against him. In the face of such a proceeding even his most outspoken critics in Conservative and National Liberal quarters refrained from accepting a direct challenge and withdrew somewhat from their positions while the powerful Centre party definitely turned the scale by declaring its approval of the government's agreement with America concerning the use of submarines, whereas it had previously joined the opposition in agitating against that decision.

Hence by the end of the session a kind of truce appeared to have been established. The lull, however, proved to be of but very short duration, and the parliamentary interim, as also pointed out, has proved to be one period of violent political agitation. Pan-German, Conservative and National Liberal leaders have addressed large mass meetings all over the country, demanding the ruthless use of all weapons available, especially submarines and airships and other agents, and the official formulation of far-reaching war aims in east and west, in both of which, connecting them, charge the chancellor with pusillanimity and of being unduly influenced by misguided political considerations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In an article in the September issue of the Englishwoman, Dr. Curin pays a high tribute to the British women who were staff members of the Scottish Women's hospitals in Serbia, organized by the Scottish federation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. He writes:

I have to make a confession. Before the war I esteemed women, but I did not believe in women's suffrage. I am afraid I was an anti-suffragist. Even today I don't believe in women's suffrage—except for the women of Great Britain. The bearing of the women was splendid, beyond all praise.

I don't hesitate a moment in giving my opinion that the British women behaved better than anybody, better than any man. . . . As regards morale—nobody was equal to them. The soldiers rode on horseback, the women trudged on foot, always cheerful, never complaining. . . . Though I made a special effort to keep up to the mark, I must confess openly that my women fellow-travellers generally made me ashamed in all that concerns courage, endurance, and good temper. . . . The women always gave us of the little they had themselves. They took away their last wraps from the cart or mule to put on the Serbian soldiers. They gave their last nickel or silver money to the Austrian prisoners. The British women, Dr. Curin concludes, who adopted as one item of their program the Serbian question, will have to be consulted when the final decision is made in regard to this subject.

The work which they have done in the war will certainly give them the vote after the war.

## LIBERALS AND MR. PONSONBY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
STIRLING, Scotland—A further stage in the dispute between Mr. Arthur Ponsonby and his constituents regarding the former's pacifist activity, was reached lately when a meeting of the Stirling Liberal Association was held—Mr. Edwin Smith presiding—to consider whether the time had not arrived when Mr. Ponsonby should be informed that the Liberal party will not adopt him as their candidate for the burghs at next election. A prolonged discussion ensued, revealing some difference of opinion. The Liberal executives of the burghs had already virtually repudiated Mr. Ponsonby, and to invite him to resign, some speakers held, was to court a slap in the face. Moreover, as no one knew what the issues would be at the next election, it would be better to delay taking any steps to secure a new candidate meantime. A joint meeting of the Liberal executives, it was finally recommended, should be held at a future date, Mr. Ponsonby should be apprised of this meeting, and the decision then arrived at should be acted upon.

NATAL WATTLE INDUSTRY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The value of the total export of wattle bark from Natal since the industry commenced is nearly £3,000,000, whilst the value of the timber sold as mining props and for firewood, is in the neighborhood of £2,000,000. Growers are now working towards a longer rotation with a view to producing heavy mining props instead of the lighter laggings now supplied. Should this prove successful, the timber will become the main product and the bark only the by-product, with the result that the industry is likely to become less dependent on the European market than hitherto.

ARMY CONTRACTS  
PLAN DEFENDED  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Committee Replies to Charges of Laxity of Financial Control Over Dealings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The advisory committee on war office contracts have caused to be circulated a letter dealing with certain charges of laxity of financial control over contracts by the army clothing department. It points out that the war office contracts department is alone responsible for "placing" orders, not the army ordnance department of which the clothing department is a branch. This contract referred to by Lord Cromer, which led to the Asselling conviction, was placed with the firm in question as a result of a competitive tendering in January, 1915, in which no less than 389 firms were invited to tender, and having regard to the quality of the article supplied, the prices paid to them compared favorably with those quoted by other firms on the same tendering, although owing to the fact that this particular firm employed a new and patent process of manufacture they were enabled to secure a higher rate of profit than their competitors.

This particular transaction, however, the advisory committee point out, took place early in the war some time before the formation of the advisory committee, and cannot be regarded as typical of existing conditions. They, therefore, turn to the more important charge that the general administration of army contracts is marked by a lack of due regard for financial considerations.

For many months, they remark, we have been in close touch, as members of the committee which advises the director of army contracts, with the manner in which the war office contracts department has grappled with the extremely difficult problems with which it has been faced in controlling expenditure running into hundreds of millions per annum. That department early became aware that the accepted system of competitive tendering which had been until then universally recognized as the best safeguard of public economy, could not be relied on to protect the public interest in the matter of price in cases where stores had to be purchased in quantities which came within measurable distance of absorbing the total production of the country.

To meet the situation created by the enormous demands for all kinds of army stores, it was soon found necessary to take special steps to organize the various industries, and in many cases to fix maximum prices by means of collective bargaining with the trade concerned. Much was done by this means in the direction of steady markets and moderating the profits made by contractors, especially in regard to jute and leather goods, but in the course of time, as the complexity of the problem increased, it became obvious that the situation called for more drastic measures than the department was in a position to apply, and in February last powers were obtained under the defense of the realm act to examine manufacturers' books and costings and to take over their output at prices based not on current market value but on the actual cost of manufacture plus a normal peace time profit.

The result has been that the department has been able, by the application of a measure of control to many of the staple industries of the country, to save very large sums of money. With the assistance of two eminent firms of chartered accountants, and of a large staff of business men, and experts of recognized authority in their own particular trades, it has examined the costings of representative manufacturers in many trades and has based prices on the information so obtained.

Wool and jute, for example, are purchased direct on favorable terms and separate arrangements are made with spinners, manufacturers and makers-up under which prices are fixed for each process appreciably below those which firms could obtain in the open market. Similarly in connection with contracts for boots and leather goods, the price of hides, the price of tanning materials, the profits of tanners and of leather distributors as well as the profits of boot and leather goods manufacturers, are all now closely controlled under the powers conferred by the defense of the realm regulations. In the same way the manufacture of barbed wire is controlled from the steel billet to the finished wire. Arrangements on similar lines are being applied to many of the innumerable articles which the army now requires. In fact, war office contracts have now, in a large number of trades, become so much less remunerative than production for the home or export trade, that many manufacturers regard them rather as a patriotic duty than a source of profit.

These changes have in many cases involved elaborate organization of the trades concerned, and they have only been possible by the patriotic cooperation of the leading manufacturers. It is due to the latter, as well as to the civil servants and business men who have carried them through, that the impression referred to by Lord Cromer of defective financial control in contract administration, and consequent extravagance of contractors' profits, should not be allowed, on the strength of a single untypical instance, which in any case dates back to the early months of the war, to gain currency unchallenged.

In conclusion we think it useful to draw attention to the second report of the public accounts committee, which deals at some length on pages 6-7 with

the changes in contract procedure to which we have referred above. Critics of the war office contracts department would be well advised to read the testimony to its work, which is given in this report of an independent body expressly charged by Parliament with the duty of securing economy in public administration.

Yours obediently,

RHONDDA,  
STAIR C. AGNEW,  
W. CAPEL SLAUGHTER,  
ALBERT H. ILLINGWORTH,  
S. F. MENDL,  
W. F. RAINFORTH.

LONDON PRINTERS  
RECEIVE WAR BONUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—At a special general meeting of the Master Printers and Allied Trades Association at the Holborn Restaurant, London, recently, the applications for increase of wage rates and for war bonuses which the London unions and London branches of the National unions' some time ago placed before the council of the association were dealt with. The council had gone thoroughly into the applications and had also considered the changes in working conditions necessitated by the marked shortage of male labor, and they decided to lay the whole of the matter before a general meeting of all the members of the association and to take their opinion.

It was moved and seconded that this meeting request the council immediately to take steps to carry out the provisions of the agreement between the employers and the unions for suspension of trade union rules and customs during the war arrived at on July 21 last, and to arrange with each union who were parties to that agreement for such reasonable suspension of their rules as is practicable in the circumstances of each case. Further, the meeting authorizes the council, in view of the undoubted increase in the cost of living, to concede the following temporary advances in wage rates on such conditions as to the council may seem fitting: To the compositors, readers, machine minders, binders, machine rulers, warehouse men and cutters, and platen minders, 3s. per week. To the members of the women's branch of the National Union of Paper Workers 1s. 6d. per week. The advance to take effect from the first pay day in October, with the exception of the women's union, which takes effect from the last pay day in September, and to continue for the period of the war, and for six months after peace has been declared. That this meeting confirm the arrangement come to with the National Union of Paper Workers to pay women doing the work of male members of the union 6d. per hour while so employed and after six months 7d. per hour, subject to the conditions being settled with the union to the satisfaction of the council. The resolution, after discussion, was carried by a very large majority.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S  
VISIT TO THE FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Mr. Lloyd George recently forwarded a letter to the Morning Post contradicting certain allegations regarding his recent visit to France. That visit to the French and British front was made, he pointed out, at the pressing invitation of the two distinguished commanders-in-chief. He deemed it his duty to accept this invitation, especially as it was accompanied in the case of Sir Douglas Haig with the expression of a desire to discuss urgent matters of business which directly concerned the department under Mr. Lloyd George's control. In an article commenting on the visit the Morning Post implied that he had brought political influence to bear on those in command of the British armies in the field. Mere abuse he would not notice, but this, Mr. Lloyd George remarked, if believed, might impair the cordial relations existing between the civilians and military authorities who were cooperating for the achievement of a triumph so essential to the life of this nation. There was absolutely no foundation for any such idea.

I returned from my visit, Mr. Lloyd George added, filled with the greatest admiration for our armies, both leaders and men. The skill and the heroism displayed are beyond the praise of words. My sole anxiety has been to render such aid as a civilian minister can and ought to contribute within his legitimate sphere to facilitate their noble task. Beyond that I have never stepped. Short of that I should fail in my trust. Such assistance as I was able to tender on the occasion of this visit was invited and welcomed by the eminent soldier who is in chief command of the British army in France. I need hardly say it was not in the realm of strategy.

With reference to your threat of publication of what you call "the facts" there is nothing connected with my visit which I personally should desire to remain unpublished.

## BRITISH MOTOR TRANSPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The secretary of state for war has authorized the formation of a committee to deal with the question of the organization of motor transport in the country on a voluntary basis in connection with the National Volunteers, consisting of the following gentlemen:

(Chairman): Lt.-Gen. Sir E. C. Betjune, K. C. B., C. V. O., director-general of the Territorial and Volunteer Forces. The Honorable A. Stanier, C. B., M. V. O., M. P., Major-General Macdonald, C. B., W. Johnson-Hicks, Esq., M. P., Maj. Stenson Cooke, Julian Ord, Esq.

LIST OF HONORS  
FOR BRITISH AND  
OVERSEAS FORCES

Official Account Given of Galantry Displayed in War by Recipients of the V.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A further list of war honors conferred upon officers and men of the home and overseas forces, recently, appeared as a supplement to the London Gazette. The list contains the names of 12 new recipients of the Victoria Cross, 36 who gain the Distinguished Service Order, two who are awarded, under the recent regulation, a bar to the D.S.O., 25 who receive the Military Cross, and 169 who are awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Among those who receive the V.C.

are six commissioned officers, three non-commissioned officers, and three privates, the last including a Punjabi. The following is the official account:

The Rev. W. R. Addison, temporary chaplain to the forces. He carried a wounded man to the cover of a trench and assisted several others to the same cover, after binding up their wounds under heavy rifle and machine gun fire. In addition to these unaided efforts, by his splendid example and utter disregard of personal danger, he encouraged the stretcher-bearers to go forward under heavy fire and collect the wounded.

Second Lieut. E. F. Baxter, formerly of the Liverpool Regiment. Prior to a raid on the hostile line he was engaged during two nights in cutting wire close to the enemy's trenches. The enemy could be heard on the other side of the parapet. Second Lieutenant Baxter, while assisting in the wire cutting, held a bomb in his hand with the pin withdrawn ready to throw. On one occasion the bomb slipped and fell to the ground, but he instantly picked it up, unscrewed the base plug, and took out the detonator, which he smothered in the ground, thereby preventing the alarm being given and undoubtedly saving many casualties. Later, he led the left storming party with the greatest gallantry, and was the first man into the trench. He assisted to bomb dugouts, and finally climbed over the trench and assisted the last man over the parapet. After this he was not seen again, though search parties went out at once to look for him.

Temporary Capt. E. N. F. Bell, formerly of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He was in command of a Trench Mortar Battery, and advanced with the infantry in the attack. When the British front line was hung up by enfilading machine gun fire Captain Bell crept forward and shot the machine gunner. Later, on no less than three occasions, when bombing parties, which were clearing the enemy's trenches, were unable to advance, he went forward alone and threw three trench-mortar bombs among the enemy. When he had no more bombs available he stood on the parapet, under intense fire, and used a rifle with great coolness and effect on the enemy advancing to counter-attack. Finally he was killed, rallying and reorganizing infantry parties which had lost their officers. All this was outside the scope of his normal duties with his battery.

Lieut. (temp. Capt.) A. Buchanan, South Wales Borderers. During an attack an officer was lying out in the open severely wounded about 150 yards from cover. Two men went to his assistance and one of them was hit at once. Captain Buchanan, on seeing this, immediately went out and, with the help of the other man, carried the wounded officer to cover under heavy machine gun fire. He then returned and brought in the wounded man, again under heavy fire.

Second Lieut. E. K. Myles, Welsh regiment. He went out alone on several occasions in front of the advanced trenches, and, under heavy rifle fire and at great personal risk, assisted wounded men lying in the open. On one occasion he carried a wounded officer to a place of safety under circumstances of great danger.

Sgt. C. C. Castleton, formerly Australian Machine Gun Company. During an attack on the enemy's trenches the infantry was temporarily driven back by intense machine gun fire opened by the enemy. Many wounded were left in "No Man's Land," lying in shell holes. Sergeant Castleton went out twice in face of this intense fire and each time brought in a wounded man on his back. He went out a third time and was bringing in another wounded man when he was himself hit and killed instantly. He set a splendid example of courage and self-sacrifice.

Corp. Sidney William Ware, formerly of the Seaforth Highlanders. An order was given to withdraw to the cover of a communication trench. Corporal Ware, whose cool gallantry had been very marked during the advance, was one of the few men remaining unwounded. He picked up a wounded man and carried him some 200 yards to cover, and then returned for others, moving to and fro under very heavy fire, for more than two hours, until he had brought in all the wounded and was completely exhausted.

Private J. H. Flynn, South Wales Borderers. After a night attack he was one of a small party which dug in front of the advanced line and about 300 yards from the enemy's trenches. Seeing several wounded men lying out in front, he went out and bandaged them all under heavy fire, making several journeys in order to do so. He then went back to the advanced trench for a stretcher and

being unable to get one, he himself carried on his back a badly wounded man into safety. He then returned, aided by another man, who was wounded during the act, carried in another badly wounded man. He was under continuous fire while performing this gallant work.

Nail Shahzad Khan, Punjabi. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in the trench system. He beat off three counter-attacks and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-filers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire, while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-filers held their ground with rifles, till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination the line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Temporary Lieut. T. O. L. Wilkinson, Corp. J. Davies, and Private Albert Hill are also included in the list.

IRISH CONFERENCE ON  
MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BELFAST, Ireland—The annual conference of the Association of Municipal Authorities of Ireland was held lately in Belfast. Discussing municipal economy, Mr. R. Finlay Heron, hon. secretary, referred to

"mischievous cheese-paring" proposals which were made from time to time for reducing expenditure, but advised a reduction in the number of local authorities, a reduction in the number of representatives, the abolition of private bill legislation, simplification of rate collection and voters lists' revision, collection of income tax with rates, utilization of labor in unions, and other methods of reducing expenditure.

Private bill legislation was described in subsequent speeches supporting Mr. Heron's proposals, as unnecessarily costly. Mr. Field, M. P., instanced a main drainage scheme, which cost about £50,000, £10,000 of which went in legal expenses mostly parliamentary. Mr. Campbell, Quesnay, said in his township the law costs for transferring a water supply to the urban authority was £6000, the value of the property itself being £10,500.

Discussing the utilization of water power in Ireland, Mr. P. N. McAndrew maintained that in that country, where the cost of coal for steam raising was so high, greater use should be made of water power. The rivers Shannon and Erne would provide 50,000 horsepower each for eight months of the year, and it would vary from 20,000 to 40,000 each, during the remaining four months, and this could be utilized without damaging any existing interest.

AMERICAN MISSION IN FRANCE  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—After paying a visit to the chief industrial works at Saint-Etienne, the American industrial mission to France sent the following telegram to M. Brandt:

While visiting the wonderful region which you represent in Parliament, the American economic delegation conducted by Deputy Maurice Damour desires to express its admiration for the intelligent activity and the fruitful labor of the population of Saint-Etienne, and the development of its industries which open up the widest horizons for the exchange of trade between France and the United States. The members of the delegation are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity which is offered of expressing their respectful sympathy with the advanced trenches, and under heavy rifle fire and at great personal risk, assisted wounded men lying in the open. On one occasion he carried in a wounded officer to a place of safety under circumstances of great danger.

Mr. C. C. Castleton, formerly Australian Machine Gun Company. During an attack on the enemy's trenches the infantry was temporarily driven back by intense machine gun fire opened by the enemy. Many wounded were left in "No Man's Land," lying in shell holes. Sergeant Castleton went out twice in face of this intense fire and each time brought in a wounded man on his back. He went out a third time and was bringing in another wounded man when he was himself hit and killed instantly. He set a splendid example of courage and self-sacrifice.

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EXAMINATION FOR  
ARMY COMMISSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced that an army entrance examination will be held on Nov. 21, 1916, and following days. At this examination the following cadetships will be open to competition: (a) not less than 100 cadetships at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (for the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers); (b) not less than 300 cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (for the Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry and Army Service Corps); (c) 100 cadetships at the Training College at Quetta, India (for the Indian army); and such number as may be awarded to King's Cadets, King's India Cadets or Honorary King's India Cadets. The competition will be conducted in accordance with the provisional regulations for the period of the war.



## NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

### WESTERN DISTRICTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—While the politicians are placing Ohio in the doubtful column, there seem many indications, to the observer on the ground, pointing to the preponderance of Wilson sentiment in that state. Ohio, a manufacturing commonwealth and railroad center, naturally is deeply affected by the Adamson law arguments. This alone has given Mr. Wilson a tremendous power in the state. Labor's strength is a great quantity in Ohio, and its being thrown in the balance for Mr. Wilson will prove a certain factor.

In Cincinnati, the extreme activity of the well-organized Republican forces, with constant urging from leaders to greater effort, indicate an unmistakable lack of confidence of success, although the Republican normal vote almost insures a plurality. Yet the amount of the plurality is in decided doubt.

The German-American Alliance's antagonism to Mr. Wilson, no doubt, will cost many votes. But there is a compensating angle to this agitation. The extreme views of these opponents have reacted to make more than a few men, normally Republican, turn to the Wilson side as a protest against what they consider un-American agitation. The so-called non-partisan visit of President Wilson to Cincinnati to speak before the City Club yesterday undoubtedly aided the Democratic cause in southern Ohio.

Despite this present Wilson sentiment, apparently much stronger than the strict Democratic sentiment, there may be changes before election, as it is well known that the Republican organization has achieved surprising results in the past and may do so again.

### Illinois Part Suffrage

#### Women to Vote for President But Not for Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois women are the only ones in the 12 suffrage states who enjoy only a partial suffrage on Nov. 7. While they will be casting their first ballot for President, they will not be allowed to ballot for Governor. Woman suffrage in Illinois is by legislative enactment, not covering offices under the state constitution; and, to be made complete, the constitution must be amended or changed, as by constitutional convention. A very strong movement on general grounds toward calling a convention for constitutional revision exists and action is possible at this winter's Legislature.

Offices women vote for at the November election include presidential electors, university trustees, member of the state board of equalization by congressional districts; and in Chicago, in addition, members of the board of assessors, member of the board of review, county surveyor, president and three trustees of the district. Downstate there may be local offices, not here included, for which the women may ballot. They get no vote on congressmen, state ticket, or legislature. Neither do they vote on the tax amendment. The significance of this ruling of the attorney-general is that, if followed in the future, the women will get no vote on any proposed suffrage amendment.

The Illinois women's vote is certain to be large. The necessity of completing the suffrage is encouraging suffrage organizations over the state and arousing women to interest in things political. The recent Chicago woman's registration of 304,261 gives this city the largest vote of any American municipality, a total of 808,728.

A comparison of the voting population of the suffrage states makes it a certainty that Illinois will cast the largest suffrage vote in the Union. California is the only other state that can compare in population with Illinois, and according to the latest figures California had 920,397 voting men, while Illinois had 1,743,182. The women's vote will of course hold some proportion to the men's.

### Full Suffrage Effort

#### Illinois Equal Suffrage Association Makes Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The women of Illinois are laying plans to work for full suffrage in the state this year under the leadership of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, headed by the recently reelected Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout of this city. At the association's state convention the manner of the effort was left to the discretion of the state board, and this body will meet in Chicago next week to go over work for the coming year and designate the personnel of organization.

The women will seek to gain full suffrage either through the medium of an amendment to the amending clause of the state constitution or through a constitutional convention granting full suffrage. At present the constitution is very difficult of amendment, only one proposition being submitted at a time and that requiring a majority of all votes cast at the election, regardless of how many are cast for the amendment.

Mrs. Trout holds some hope of the amending clause being changed to demand only a majority of votes on the amendment but says that the course of the suffrage association will be largely determined by what the men think best. A strong movement for a new constitution has made itself felt over the state.

A systematic organization of women

is planned, together with the raising of a large campaign fund. Mrs. J. W. McGrath of Glencoe, Ill., remains chairman of the legislative work of the state association.

Meantime, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, the first woman presidential elector, has decided to move for a direct amendment to the constitution and has incorporated a society for this purpose. Relative to comment without the state on several recent episodes in which woman voters have figured, Mrs. Trout had this to say to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "We must realize that there are groups of women who differ politically, the same as men do, but the great bulk of all the Democratic and Republican women, the Socialist and Prohibition women of Illinois, are conducting themselves in a way to win the respect of all the women and of the politicians. The right of the men to the suffrage is never questioned because little groups of men sometimes do things that are not wise."

### "Dry" Candidate Gains

#### Minnesota Congressional District Is to Be Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Deep interest is being taken by politicians of all parties in the campaign which is being waged in the seventh congressional district by State Senator E. E. Lockwood, Prohibition candidate for Congress, against Congressman A. J. Volstead. The "dry" aspirant is gaining more strength against his Republican opponent than the candidate of any party other than Republican in the state.

Many Republican voters are opposed to Mr. Volstead because of his votes on the McLeone resolution and the Adamson eight-hour bill, and the Prohibition candidate is taking advantage of this fact and his own personal popularity in the district in his effort to become the first Prohibition candidate ever elected to Congress from the Northwest. The Republican apprehension over Mr. Volstead's fate has impelled the state campaign committee to send Senator Knute Nelson to the district to make several speeches in the interest of his colleague in the lower house. These are the only speeches being made by Senator Nelson in this year's campaign.

### South Dakota Doubtful

#### Strong Trend Toward Mr. Wilson in Certain Circles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—It is generally conceded that the Republican state ticket in South Dakota will be elected this fall, but the result of the presidential election is debatable. The Republican majority in this state is normally about 20,000. While there is a strong trend toward Mr. Wilson, especially in the farming communities and trade union circles, whether it will be sufficient to overcome the normal Republican majority cannot be accurately foretold.

South Dakota farmers largely disapprove of the method of enacting the eight-hour day law, though they are satisfied with the results obtained. South Dakota is an agricultural state and had the strike been called just at the height of the wheat moving season, the farmers would have felt it severely. Good prices for products and prosperity and peace, Democratic campaign workers declare, will more than offset any prejudice the farmers may feel against the President for championing the cause of the railway brotherhoods.

### Cut in Majority Expected

#### Wyoming Outlook Is That Republicans Will Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The outlook in Wyoming is that the usual Republican majority is about cut in half. For the past 20 years it has averaged 400,000, though the state has been carried twice in that time by the Democrats. The expectation of observers is that Mr. Hughes will carry Wyoming by 2,000.

In the election of United States senator, the candidates are Clarence D. Clark, the incumbent, and Gov. John B. Kendrick. Mr. Kendrick is popular personally, perhaps more so than Mr. Clark, and has a large personal acquaintance. His general handicap is the feeling that he would not leave a man of similar strength to succeed him as Governor, and a great many people are prepared to oppose his election on that ground.

He will also have to overcome the Republican majority. While the race appears very close, the indication to-day is that Senator Clark will win by a small margin. The Legislature will undoubtedly be largely Republican.

### HARVARD ALUMNI ELECTION

Howard Elliott, Harvard '81, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, has been elected president of the Harvard Alumni Association for the year 1916-17. The election was held at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the association. The other officers chosen were: William Hooper, Harvard '80, and William C. Boyden, Harvard '80, vice-presidents, and Robert H. Gardner, Jr., Harvard '04, treasurer.

### RECOUNT IS HELD

A recount was held this morning by the board of election commissioners at the request of George Nelson, Republican candidate for nomination in the nineteenth Suffolk representative district. The recount showed no change from the original figures. Garrison H. Atwood received 396 votes, George Nesson 386 votes, Chester C. Brett 221 votes and William M. Murray 252 votes.

## AMERICANISM IS MR. HUGHES' BOSTON THEME

(Continued from page one)

the idea that an American citizen, following his lawful pursuits, in any part of this world, should be left unprotected by the country from which he came." "Apologists" for the Wilson administration were criticized for holding a theory that the policy of protection to citizens abroad "should not be maintained because it threatens our peace."

While he yielded to no man in his desire for peace, Mr. Hughes considered it a fallacy to suppose that the country will have lasting peace and security if the country does not command the esteem of the nations of the world by taking a self-respecting position.

All nations were said to desire the friendship of the United States and there was no nation whose friendship the United States did not desire. To maintain this relationship, the country must be prepared for every emergency: "by not inviting insult; by not permitting anyone to think he can trade or profit by our weakness; by not leading anyone to suppose that we lack the courage and determination to stand for our rights."

At this point Mr. Hughes started on a discussion of the Mexican situation, and had expressed the view that the administration had adopted a policy of a "personal vindictive war upon an unrecognized ruler" in sending troops into Mexico during the Huerta regime, when an auditor near the front of the assembly began to heckle the speaker. The question, "What do you say about Mexico?" was drowned by hisses and catcalls, whereupon Mr. Hughes raised his hands and shouted: "Let him be heard."

"Answer the question," from the heckler was followed by a quick reiteration from Mr. Hughes that he did not understand the question and would like it repeated. It was necessary for Mr. Hughes to get order again by an urgent plea to the gathering to allow the auditor to be heard.

"Mr. Hughes," continued the heckler, "what specific policy will you take in Mexico? What specific policy will you take in Europe? What are you going to do with the eight-hour bill?"

Mr. Hughes first statement in reply, that he did not know "what particular kind of a mess things will be in next March in Mexico," was followed, after interrupted attempts of the heckler to get a more specific reply, by the following statement from the speaker: "In the first place, we will not meddle with things that do not concern the United States. In the next place, when we say that we respect the rights of small states, their authority to govern their internal affairs, without our officious meddling, in their politics, we shall show that we know what their rights are, and we shall show that we in fact respect them. And in the third place, we will have it clearly understood there and elsewhere, that American rights and property will be protected."

Continuing, Mr. Hughes stated that he did not raise an issue with respect to the recognition or non-recognition of Huerta—some countries recognized him, the United States did not—but "a vindictive war" on Huerta was regarded as a very different matter. Armed proceedings against the Huerta regime were said to have emboldened us because they brought about "needlessly bitter feelings" in Mexico and made it difficult to give succor and aid to Americans in Mexico.

Expressing a wish to see the United States honored throughout the world, Mr. Hughes wanted to restore American international prestige. "I want to see our moral influence extend," he said, "because our diplomacy is talented and correct. In this great world of the twentieth century, which will be a new world, I want the United States to go forward, not defect its course for this little matter of expediency, and that little matter of popularity, and this little idea of policy, but steadily, firmly, and consistently distinguishing itself before, and holding the increasing respect of every nation on earth."

Turning to the tariff, the speaker of the evening advocated the protective tariff policy, called the present business prosperity artificially upheld by the demands of the warring nations for munitions and predicted that the return of 20,000,000 people to the natural trades would result in a flood of the American market by foreign goods unless provision were made for higher tariff duties. He favored a tariff commission, as do his Democratic opponents.

Mr. Hughes had no sympathy for that brand of prosperity which enabled a few to get immensely rich. He did not care to be President of a country that gave isolated opportunities to a few at the expense of the many. He wanted to see "the great plain people" prosperous, to see the best wages industry can permit, to see wholesome hours of labor and conditions of work, and opportunities for recreation.

This preface brought him to a direct statement on the eight-hour bill, relative to which he said in part:

"I am not opposed to the principle of the eight-hour workday—not at all. What is that principle? It is a principle that through restriction of hours, men may have a better rounded life; that they may be free not only from excessive strain, but that they may be free to enjoy the resources of leisure, with the result that there will be added wealth and increased happiness, as well as an increased efficiency." Of course it is a matter of common sense, that whether at a particular time you put into force an eight-hour workday in a particular industry must depend upon conditions of that industry, and what is fair to all concerned in it. We have not any arbitrary road to follow. We have got to deal with things according to justice, after we understand the facts; but the principle

is one with which not only have I no quarrel, but which I approve.

"This bill that was passed the other day with respect to railroads was not an eight-hour workday at all. It did not restrict hours of labor. It left men to work just as long as before. It did not affect contracts for labor. It left them just the same as before, so far as hours of labor were concerned. It was not intended that men under that bill should work any fewer number of hours. What was intended was that there should be an increase of wages by a change in the wage scale. If you want to know frankly what that bill was, it was class legislation for a particular group of workingmen, at the expense of all the other workingmen.

"I do not oppose increase of wages, where increase is deserved. I don't oppose the efforts of labor to secure legitimate and fair increase of wages.

"I think it is a serious thing for labor to abandon the principle to which it has hitherto adhered of collective bargaining, as well as to abandon the principle of arbitration. It is a very serious thing to change the policy which the federation two years ago resolved was its policy, namely not to seek legislation relating to hours and wages. If you can have wages increased overnight by the application of force, then you can have wages decreased overnight by the application of force. But, while I regret more than all is the departure from the sound principle which should characterize governmental action.

"Let us solve our problems. Where wages should be increased, let it be ascertained by proper inquiry to determine whether the industry can stand it. Let us have no legislation without proper inquiry; and, above all, let the executive understand that whether it is popular or unpopular, whether it is vote-getting or not vote-getting, it is his duty to stand firm for the principles of the government, and never surrender to labor or to capital a single inch in advance of inquiry and proper determination of what is just."

The statement on the eight-hour proposition closed Mr. Hughes' speech. Prolonged applause interrupted the remarks on the eight-hour bill, and labor subjects and the presidential candidate was given an ovation as he concluded after nearly an hour of speaking.

Following the delivery of his address at the Arena, the candidate was escorted to the Copley-Plaza hotel, from which he proceeded to his special train and started West again for another tour.

When Mr. Hughes and the delegation of Massachusetts Republicans who went to Providence yesterday to meet him, arrived at the South terminal early in the evening a large throng was on hand to greet them. The party stepped into waiting motor cars which took them to the Copley-Plaza, where Mr. Hughes was served dinner in his room.

EDWARD A. THURSTON, chairman of the Republican state committee, and Joseph Walker represented the Republican Club of Massachusetts in the delegation that went to Providence to escort the candidate to Boston. Other members of the Hughes' escort were Frank J. Ham, chairman of the Republican state committee of Maine, and H. F. Parkhurst, former Maine state chairman.

### Overflow Addressed

John F. Fitzgerald, Democratic candidate for United States senator, spoke to a portion of the overflow crowd outside the Arena last night, after he had announced to numerous hecklers, who interrupted his remarks, that he would remain all night if necessary to get a hearing.

He said that he had submitted to Mr. Hughes and Senator Lodge a question as to why wages were low in the textile industry, which is protected by high duties, and much higher in boot and shoe industry, which has not a measure of the same protection.

This question had remained unanswered, declared Mr. Fitzgerald, but he would reiterate it every remaining day of the campaign.

### STREET RAILWAY CLUB

The New England Street Railway Club held a Vermont night at the Hotel Brunswick last evening. W. F. Corry, the vice-president from that state, had charge of the meeting. Clarke C. Fitts of Brattleboro, Vt., was the principal speaker. He talked on conservation of the water power of New England. Joseph E. Dozier was another speaker.

### SCOUTMASTERS DINED

Charles C. Jackson, president of the Greater Boston council, gave a dinner last night to 250 commissioned scoutmasters at the Harvard Union. Among the speakers were President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, E. B. Brandegee, Judge Charles F. Almy, Edward F. McSweeney, Prof. N. E. Richardson, G. F. Millett and James A. Wilder.

## PRESIDENT SAYS NEUTRALITY NOT POSSIBLE AGAIN

This Is Last War United States  
Can Keep Out of, Mr. Wilson  
Declares in Address Emphasizing  
International Peace Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—For the first time  
President Wilson yesterday visited this  
city, a Republican stronghold. With  
him was Mrs. Wilson, and the reception  
accorded both made the day one of triumph for the President. Although Mr. Wilson, and the City Club which invited him, emphasized the fact that this visit was non-political, the President, during several addresses made references that had unmistakable bearing on his campaign.

"This is the last war of this kind that the United States can keep out of. I believe that the business of neutrality is over," he said, in speaking to several hundred women, who were his hostesses at the Woman's City Club luncheon. He said this to emphasize his plea for peace among all nations and for a "spiritual unity" throughout the United States.

A hint of the hyphen question was seen in his reference that, "this nation no longer has a frontier. The spirit of unity extends from coast to coast. Unless there is spiritual unity in America, America is not herself."

The President addressed the women as "fellow citizens," and said that only four per cent of the present prosperity is due to the war.

Five thousand persons packed Music Hall to hear the President's address in the evening. Mrs. Wilson shared in all honors of the day, which included a motor tour of the city, during which children presented flowers, a reception at the Chamber of Commerce and a banquet at the Business men's Club.

GRAFTON, W. Va.—President Wilson was returning today to Shadow Lawn to prepare for the final efforts of the campaign. Tomorrow he will be in all honors of the day, which included a motor tour of the city, during which children presented flowers, a reception at the Chamber of Commerce and a banquet at the Business men's Club.

When the President spoke at the meeting, he was ready to engage in a war for the rights of mankind, declared money accumulated for the war only for righteous purposes, and called upon people who wished to be considered Americans to act as Americans.

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## HAVERHILL CASE LIKELY TO GET TO THE JURY TODAY

(Continued from page one)  
dendants, for a cause or for a class, had nothing to do with the case.

He declared that there was a riot on the night of April 3, that it was not a Fourth of July celebration, nor a picnic, but a continuous tumult lasting for hours. There would have been more of it, said he, had not the militia arrived in time to prevent it.

Before the arguments started Atty. W. Scott Peters for the defense made a motion, for the second time during the trial, that the case be taken from the jury, holding that insufficient evidence had been produced by the government. He said there has been no affirmative evidence that his client, Alderman Charles M. Hoyt, had failed to do his duty on the night of the riot. After some consideration the court again denied the motion, saying that the question is whether or not Alderman Hoyt repaired to the scene of rioting and fully performed his duties in observance of the requirements of statute.

When the jury came in again after a recess, Essex S. Abbott, counsel for Alderman Christopher C. Cook and Albert E. Stickney began the arguments before the jurors. He claimed that his clients had been indicted by a technicality in an old law enacted more than a century ago. This, said he, was chapter 38 of the acts of 1786 which provides that in case of a riotous assembly of 30 or more people that all present be arrested. He said this would have been impossible to accomplish on the night of April 3, and he characterized the act as ridiculous.

The attorney held that his client, Cook, had no particular duty to perform on that night, both he and Mr. Stickney being in their homes in the suburbs. He said they had nothing to do unless called and that they were not called. No evidence has been given in the trial, said he, to show that they had any notice of an unlawful assembly of more than 30 people. Alderman Stickney's name, the attorney went on, was not mentioned at any point during the trial until Fred F. Flynn of the state police told of an interview with him. He said that Mr. Stickney was head of the municipal department of public charity, while Mr. Cook's duties were in connection with the health department, neither having anything to do with the public safety, the law stating that only the mayor can call out the militia. His clients, he said, cannot be charged with failure to do this. No meeting of the council was called by Mayor Bartlett that night, he continued, and said his clients were not called to city hall. When the militia arrived they took the situation in charge, he contended. The crowd he characterized as good-natured, and he saw little violence, only one person, a boy, being arrested, he said.

That the burden of proof by affirmative evidence was upon the government was the attorney's contention. He said the defendants were not to be prejudiced because they did not, with the exception of Mayor Bartlett, take the stand during the trial. There is no evidence, said he, that his clients knew the law on which they were indicted and there is no evidence to show that they were informed of stones being thrown, he added. He stated that he thought the police of Haverhill handled the Monday night mob in good shape.

Thomas L. Wood, son of Alderman Roswell L. Wood and his father's counsel, then argued on what he said were the only two points made during the trial concerning his client. He said that when George Childs of Haverhill telephoned to Alderman Wood the former did not tell that there was a crowd of 30 or more people gathered in the city, the evidence not showing, he claimed, that his client had been given due notice of the situation in accordance with the law. He gave Alderman Wood's official position as head of the public highways department and stated that he had no other duties.

Attorney Peters for Alderman Hoyt, the Haverhill commissioner of public safety, argued that Mr. Hoyt did not neglect his duty, staying at the police station through the rioting notwithstanding that he knew the mob was attacking his own home. He declared that the police were prepared for duty on the night of April 3 and that no evidence had been introduced to show the commissioner failed to perform his duty. The attorney further argued that his client was in a delicate position when the crowd shouted, "Down with Hoyt." He did not know why the crowd selected Alderman Hoyt for their derision but said perhaps it was because he had signed the license for Mr. Leyden to speak in the auditorium.

When the court convened this morning District Atty. Louis S. Cox, who is handling the case for the government, was permitted to put on two more witnesses. First James A. Lynch, official court stenographer who took the testimony at the grand jury proceedings, took the stand and testified as to the testimony of the witnesses, particularly of Mayor Bartlett, at the grand jury inquiry.

Sgt. James C. Reardon of the Lawrence police then testified to receiving a telephone call from the Haverhill authorities on the night of April 3 and to taking a squad of policemen and to that city, where he said they assisted City Marshal Mack.

The defense moved yesterday afternoon that the case be taken from the jury on grounds that the prosecution had not presented sufficient evidence to prove its case. The court denied the motion and after Attorney John J. Winn had addressed the jury he put Mayor Bartlett on the stand.

Mayor Bartlett said that from five different points about the city hall he commanded the crowd to go to their homes, shouting to them: "By virtue of the power conferred upon me as mayor and in the name of the commonwealth I order you to dis-

perse to your homes." The mayor said he at first requested the crowd to move on and then went into city hall. On learning that Mr. Leyden was in the hall and thinking that some misguided people might storm the building, he said he obtained a copy of the statutes dealing with handling riotous crowds and after making some notes on a piece of paper went outside and gave his command that they go home.

Mayor Bartlett was the only witness who took the stand for the defense. He stated that the first intimation he had of the riot was when some one told him over the telephone that there was a crowd planning to come to his house for the purpose of tarring and feathering him. He told of receiving other telephone calls soon after and of ordering Alderman Hoyt to have the militia called.

The mayor testified that he reached city hall at about 10:30 p. m. and was asked by City Marshall Mack to go outside and induce the throng to go home. This the mayor said he did, urging the people to leave because they were his friends. This request, he said, he made twice amid the cheers of the people.

That the city hall throng was a mixed assemblage of men, women and children was stated by the mayor who said he saw no acts of violence or any rioting while he was at the hall. After he had given his final command that the people go home he said he went into city hall, learning that the militia was coming to the scene. He admitted seeing a group of young men, marching with the stars and stripes at their heads, pass through the line of soldiers. In this he could see nothing lawless.

He said that the militia had been called to prevent possible trouble. He could see no reason, he said, for calling the assemblage an unlawful one. Witness admitted having his attention attracted to something burning on the trolley wire but cross-questioning did not make him admit that this was very serious.

## BOSTON HEARS CANDIDATES OF PROHIBITIONISTS

(Continued from page one)

inee's position on prohibition, but that always the latter replied that he had no answer to make in public or in private.

Assurance was given by the speaker that if the Prohibitionists were placed in office the liquor traffic and its associate special interests would be cleaned out.

Announcing that he must cut short the noon rally in order to rejoin the campaign train at 12:30 p. m. at the North station, to which it had been switched during the noon hour, Mr. Hanly invited his auditors to come to the Faneuil Hall rally tonight, and then departed with a round of applause and cheers from the audience.

Using the soldiers' monument on Court square for a rostrum the Prohibitionists candidates for President and Vice-President spoke at Springfield this morning. It was the first meeting in Massachusetts for the candidates. The train left for Worcester and Boston three quarters of an hour later.

The speakers were impartial in criticizing both President Wilson and Mr. Hughes for their stand on various questions. Mr. Hanly drew a hand from the Hughes men when he said the Prohibition party is for the eight-hour day, but is "willing to appeal to the sense of justice in the hearts of the American people, rather than to a bludgeon wielded in Washington."

Other meetings for the day are: Town House square, Salem, 1:30; Washington square, Haverhill, 3:10; Broadway and Common streets, Lawrence, 4; city hall, Lowell, 5; Faneuil Hall, Boston, 7:30, and Odd Fellows Hall, Lynn, 7:30.

The presidential contest was characterized by Vice-President Thomas E. Marshall of Indiana, speaking at Springfield last night, as one between aristocratic or privileged classes and democracy. The Adamson eight-hour law was defended as an instrument of justice to workmen. The people would better comprehend the President's foreign policy if they would cease regarding the world war from a biased standpoint, he maintained.

About 3000 heard the Vice-President's speech, which was made at a gathering of Democrats, Progressives, Independents and Wilson Republicans at the municipal auditorium. Other speakers were United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, Joseph Larson of Everett, secretary of the Massachusetts Wilson Progressives; Conrad Reno and Irving E. Wolf, both former Progressives.

Tomorrow is to be formally observed as "Wilson Day" by Massachusetts Democrats, the feature of which is to be a street parade and rally in Tremont Temple at night.

Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, formerly Democratic presidential candidate; Augustus Thomas, playwright; John F. Fitzgerald, party candidate for United States senator; Frederick W. Mansfield, gubernatorial candidate, and candidates on the state ticket are scheduled to be among the speakers at the Tremont Temple rally, at which Mayor Curley will preside. The same speakers will address an overflow meeting on the Common.

Mayor Curley also will be chief marshal of the parade, which will form in Park square at 7:15 o'clock, and move through Boylston, Avery, Washington, Court and Tremont streets to the Common. Five bands and as many fife and drum corps will furnish the music for the parade. Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, president of the Boston Democratic city committee, will be chief of staff.

Mr. Mansfield, the gubernatorial candidate of the Democrats, promised to investigate the high cost of living and reiterated his request for a statement from Governor McCall as to his position on the Adamson eight-hour railroad bill. At rallies in Holyoke, Northampton and East Hampton last night.

Governor McCall expects to resume charge.

his stump-speaking tour next week. At a rally in Canton hall, Brockton last night, Senator Lodge charged President Wilson with adding a postscript to one of the notes sent to Germany, the purport of which was to notify the German government that the first note, severe in tone, was not to be taken seriously.

An address of appreciation of Senator Lodge is to be delivered by Joseph Lundy of Boston at Faneuil Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 31 at 8 o'clock. Edward B. Callender of Dorchester, a college mate of the senior senator, is to preside.

President S. V. Claggett of the Harvard Woodrow Wilson Club yesterday announced that his organization had hired Faneuil Hall for the purpose of a joint debate with the members of the Harvard Republican Club on the relative merits of President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes.

Matthew Hale, former state organization leader of the Progressives, has publicly endorsed the independent candidacy of Alvan T. Fuller of Malden against Congressman Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea, Republican.

Mr. Fuller has issued a public statement in reply to charges at Roberts rallied that the former failed to vote on 57 roll-calls while a member of the Legislature. Mr. Fuller's statement reads in part as follows:

"Congressman Roberts, in quarter-page newspaper advertisements in every city in the ninth district, attacks my service in the Legislature, not for my votes on the matters that came before me, but because I was absent on 57 roll-calls. The impression conveyed is that I failed to vote on 57 bills; this, however, is far from the truth. In order to create this impression, I am charged with not voting on a great many roll-calls held on preliminary stages of bills, when I did—as a matter of fact—vote on the final decisive roll call. I was the only Progressive in the 1915 Legislature and was in attendance almost every day of the season except when I was obliged to make two short trips to Detroit on business."

"We must all feel devoutly grateful to him which I know the best possible testimony, that of an adverse and unwilling witness. Dr. Münsterberg shows that the German-Americans who put Germany above America cannot carry with them the mass of Americans of German descent, who, on the contrary, when a crisis comes are swept away by a patriotic wave, and act in America's, not Germany's, interest."

"If the role were reversed," he said, "and an American acted that way in Germany, and if such a letter as this one of Dr. Münsterberg were made public, that American would not last 24 hours."

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"He is a tribute which I know the immense majority of American citizens of German descent richly deserve, and in itself shows the absolute impossibility of serving two masters. The man can neither be Englishman and American, nor both a German and an American. In each case he must be one or the other. No American is a good American unless he is absolutely undivided in his loyalty and allegiance, in word, deed, thought and spirit, to the United States.

"May we just as well definitely face the fact that no man can ever be a good American—no man can ever be a really first-class citizen of the United States—unless he is an American and nothing else. Recent events have shown us that the efforts to combine loyalty to this land with loyalty to any other can only result in weakening the loyalty to this country."

A list of the absentee voters at the front from the twelfth congressional district has been published by Albert P. Langtry, secretary of the commonwealth.

Chairman Thurston of the Republican state committee has invited a number of prominent Italian citizens to a dinner at the Hotel Napoli to-night where he will impress upon them the necessity of constant naturalization and registration among the residents of their own nationality.

A. Messer, chairman of the Republican naturalization committee, will explain the methods for taking out naturalization papers.

A string of 15 or 20 automobiles manned by members of the Young Republican Club will leave Pemberton square at 7 p. m. tonight for a speaking tour of South Boston, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Forest Hills and Roslindale in the interests of the candidacy of United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. The speakers will be B. H. Kellogg, a Boston attorney; Bradley Jordan, former Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire; Fitch A. Smith, a Boston lawyer, and R. K. Smith, a student in the Harvard law school.

**STUDENT CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE OPENS**

The annual conference of the Student Christian Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, to be held in the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University, opens this evening with a dinner in Memorial hall.

After the dinner there will be greetings from Harvard by Arthur Beane, graduate secretary of the Phillips Brooks House, who is temporary chairman. During the evening the result of the prize essay contest will be announced by Prof. George Grafton Wilson.

The meeting which will last for two days will reopen tomorrow morning and three discussion periods have been arranged to take place during the day but there will be an intermission between two of them for delegates to attend the Harvard-Cornell football game. At the meeting there will be delegates present from the following colleges: American International, Massachusetts Agricultural, Andover Seminary, Boston University, theological school and others.

**COLLAPSE TO BE INVESTIGATED**

After an inspection of the premises at 21-37 Portland street where three buildings collapsed last night, Mayor Curley this afternoon ordered Patrick O'Hearn, building commissioner, to call on the district attorney and the police and fire departments to ascertain the cause of the collapse. It is alleged that Captain Riley of engine 4 happened to be passing the buildings when they fell and that it seemed to him he heard an explosion. Commissioner O'Hearn today examined the ruins and said that the material used in construction appeared to be first class.

**ADVERTISING MEN TO MEET**

A series of round-table luncheons for the advertising men of Boston is to be held at the Boston Press Club for the purpose of promoting a better acquaintance among them. They will be held on Fridays, beginning today. H. D. Vittum, S. F. Wall and T. W. Greenall comprise the committee in charge.

**CANADIANS GET VICTORIA CROSS**

TORONTO, Ont.—Announcement was made here today that two Canadian soldiers have received the coveted Victoria Cross. They are acting Corporal Leo Clarke of Winnipeg, who routed 20 Germans single-handed, and Private Kerr, a Nova Scotian, who captured 60 of the enemy by a clever ruse.

## COL. ROOSEVELT MAKES ATTACKS ON MÜNSTERBERG

**WAR SECRETARY BAKER ISSUES RAID WARNING**

(Continued from page one)

plot and were concerned merely with reports concerning the proposed evacuation of Chihuahua by General Trevino, were so palpably discredited that officials were prepared for the later information that came concerning a raid plot.

It is anticipated at the war department that the immediate effect of the information from the border will be to keep all available troops there until all danger of a raid has disappeared, as every man will be needed for guard duty.

The one question now interesting the government is to find out the source of the financial support given the Villistas force.

It has been known for some time that Villa, or whoever the person is in command of the Villistas, has had a considerable supply both of silver coin and ammunition that was smuggled over the border from the United States. The reference in the Baker statement, to the fact that Mexican bandits are known to have been paid recently in silver coin, is founded on these reports.

**Chairman Willcox Talks**

**Attack Made on Cabinet by Republican Manager**

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—**National Republican Chairman Willcox of the Republican party threw down the gauntlet to the Democratic party today in a statement declaring that, if the war department has the "information that Americans are engineering a Villa raid I demand that they immediately proceed to prosecute them for treason."

"If the role were reversed," he said, "and an American acted that way in Germany, and if such a letter as this one of Dr. Münsterberg were made public, that American would not last 24 hours."

"We must all feel devoutly grateful to him which I know the best possible testimony, that of an adverse and unwilling witness. Dr. Münsterberg shows that the German-Americans who put Germany above America cannot carry with them the mass of Americans of German descent, who, on the contrary, when a crisis comes are swept away by a patriotic wave, and act in America's, not Germany's, interest."

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# ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## BOSTON MUSEUM OPENS NOTABLE SHOW OF PRINTS

Rembrandt Etchings From J. P. Morgan Collection and Freer Lithographs by Latour on View

### FIRST NOTICE

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has opened a notable print show that has long been planned by the curator of the department: FitzRoy Carrington, consisting of Rembrandt etchings from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection, lithographs by Fantin-Latour from the C. L. Freer collection, the complete etched work of van Dyck and Corot's lithographs from the museum's collection.

These displays fill seven of the print department's exhibition rooms and a long corridor. Supplementing this showing is a large room filled with star impressions of great plates by Schongauer, Dürer, fifteenth century Florentines, Mantegna and Rembrandt. The Freer lithographs have never before been shown publicly in the United States, having been purchased complete from the dealer whose proposed exhibition of them was never held. The van Dyck collection has been completed under Mr. Carrington's direction during the past year with the purchase of eight prints. One example only remains to be secured and that is represented in the present showing by a loan. The current exhibition is announced to continue into January.

Mr. Morgan has lent 171 of his Rembrandts. One room is given over to 30 portrait etchings, another room to 36 etchings of religious subjects, a third room to 33 landscape etchings and a fourth room to 67 etchings that may be classed as "fancy pictures" for lack of a better name. This collection as a whole has been drawn from the great collections of the past, notably those of Theodore Irwin and George W. Vanderbilt. In turn these drew upon earlier collections.

The museum print department has prepared the showing with exhaustive care, framing the several states of the same plate together when the prints are small, or hanging the frames in groups when the related prints are large. When Rembrandt did not date his plates the conjectural dates of the several authorities are written on the right side of the mat. In the middle of the state of the plate is given. On the left hand side is written the definitive title of the print and a list of the collections in which it has been.

Among the collections represented by this Morgan group of Rembrandts are those of the Berlin museum, Amsterdam Museum, University of Cambridge Museum, Count von Lapell, Duke of Buccleugh, Robert Dumesnil, H. H. Seymour, the Earl of Aylesford, H. Brodrus, Pierre Marliere, Kollman, C. Schlosser, Frederick Geissler, Sir Francis Seymour Haden, Pierre Remy, Henry Danby Seymour, W. Koller, John Barnard, M. Folkes, Herm. Weber, K. E. von Liphart, J. Webster, Robert Dighton, John W. Wilson.

The Morgan print of Rembrandt's most famous etching, "Christ Healing the Sick" (the hundred guinea plate), was owned by Knighton, L. Thompson, Palmer, White, H. Brodrus, G. W. Vanderbilt. This print is rightfully given the place of honor in the show. It is in the second state, with much dry point burr in evidence; and being printed on pure white paper is extraordinarily brilliant. A visitor could easily spend the time he allots to the whole show in examining this single marvelous work by the etcher; all other etchers have acknowledged as master. Here Rembrandt released all his dramatic feeling for opposition of emotion. He apportioned half the human interest to believers and half to unbelievers. Those who have come for moral and physical help, grouped at the right, are enriched with delicate tonal shadings. The doubters, the scoffers and the merely curious, grouped on the left, are limned largely in outline, though the faces are as carefully characterized and individualized as in the group on the right. The variety of emotion depicted in these dozens of forms and visages is astonishing. This is Rembrandt's comédie humaine. In the center stands the Nazarene. Rembrandt has not attempted supernatural effects, either in characterization or lighting. Here, one feels, he was concerned with the Christian impulse that all share, not with the limited dogma of a single sect.

Among the other religious subjects are rare plates that few frequenters of art museums are familiar with; plates that are vouchsafed the public only on such occasions as this when a public spirited collector shares his treasures for a time with the people.

Here may be seen the "Entombment" in the first and third states, showing the change from white forms in outline to the blackness of the subterranean chamber. "St. Jerome Writing Beside a Pollard Willow" is here, the willow worked out in botanical detail unusual for Rembrandt, and the inevitable lurking lioness peering mildly around the tree trunk, while the saint labors placidly on at his improvised table. Here, too, is the "Angel Appearing to the Shepherds," into which the artist put an enormous amount of varied and detailed work. "St. Jerome Reading in an Italian Landscape" has a pictorial interest seldom achieved in these religious subjects.

The small "Presentation" shows Rembrandt working in his "dark manner," reserving white paper for his high lights and working over all the rest of the plate in varying values of

shadows and black. The lantern glow is the high light of "The Flight into Egypt." In "St. Francis Praying" his values resemble those of a mezzotint, and the feeling is compellingly naive.

"The Three Crosses" is represented in the first, second and fourth states, progressing from the outlining of forms to the attainment of tonality by scoring the whole plate with diagonal lines. The delightfully primitive "Abraham Entertaining the Angels" is here. Very substantial are these angels, with woolly beards and grateful looks on their faces as they sit at meat. Here too is "Abraham Sending Away Hagar and Ishmael" and "The Triumph of Mordocai," in which Rembrandt approached the craftsmanship of Dürer, and the deeply felt "Abraham Speaking to Isaac." There are gaiety and sweeping composition in the large "Presentation." "Christ Disputing With the Doctors" appears to be a first version of a work intended to be developed later. Here Rembrandt's art is seen in all its spontaneity and authority in the sure manner in which component masses are outlined, groupings are composed, and characterizations are sketched.

For those who see Rembrandt at his freest in works not classed with his religious subjects, his portraits or his landscapes, is the room full of miscellany. Here may be seen his essays in depicting the nude. "The Woman With the Arrow," "Woman Preparing to Dress After Bathing" and "Woman With Her Feet in the Water." While one does not feel that the etcher was at his ease in this class of subjects, there is not the slightest doubt of his justifiable confidence in such a work as "Old Woman Asleep Over Her Book," where to the full is evident the penetration that makes Rembrandt the greatest of all analysts of human character among etchers.

"Rembrandt Drawing" is seen in the fourth state, where the work appears finished except for the white spot of the window; the eighth state where a landscape vista has been put into the window frame and the whole interior darkened by cross-hatching; and the ninth state where the face and figure have again been lightened. "The Shell" and "Jan Cornelius Sylvius" are here, each in two states. The artist's early portrait of his mother, dated 1632, shows him struggling with the expression of the values of flesh tones; advancing fast in the portrait of his wife, Saskia, dated 1635, as "The Great Jewish Bride"; and achieving delicacy of texture expression in the "Man at a Desk, Wearing Chain and Cross," dated 1641.

In this last-named print, which was once in the possession of the discriminating Seymour Haden, is seen Rembrandt's matured skill in facial modeling and in representation of textures and fluffiness of the hair. Adjoining these prints are the fifth and sixth states of the last plate Rembrandt made, his portrait of Jan Antonides van der Linden, dated 1665; ripe, placid, simple, profound. "David on His Knees" is here in three states, "Jan Asselyn" in three, "Doctor Faustus" in two, the virtuous "Jan Six" in two and "Jan Uytengroger" in three.

The popular "Jan Lutma" is shown in the first and second states, as well as the "Ephraim Bonus" and the portrait of the elegant Abraham Francz, art dealer. "Clemente de Jonghe," the print seller, is here twice in the first state and once in the sixth. Two states each are shown of the four prints for a Spanish book, "Daniel's Vision," "David and Goliath," "Jacob's Ladder" and "The Image Which Nebuchadnezzar Saw." The self-portraits are represented in several states each, and the consistent likeness that runs through them all is proof persuading three centuries later that his portraits of other men were good likenesses.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts announces the following free Sunday talks: Henry L. Seaver will speak on portraits of Washington in gallery VI at 3:15, and Charles K. Bolton will speak on "The Egyptian Captives" in the New Empire room at 4.

Saturday evening, Nov. 4, there will be a private view of the joint exhibition of architecture, landscape architecture and the allied arts at the Rogers building, 491 Boylston street.

Beginning Nov. 6 the show will be

open week days to the public until Nov. 18, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and on Sundays from 1 to 6 p. m. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Boston Society of Architects, the Boston Architectural Club, the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and the Arts and Crafts Society of Boston.

The Fog Art Museum of Harvard University has just received as a gift from Arthur Sachs '01 a madonna and child by the early Venetian painter, Jacchello del Fiore. A portrait of a lady by Hugo van der Gheest has been lent for several weeks to the Fog Art Museum by Philip Lehman of New York.

The private view of the Copley Society's exhibition of works by Zuloaga, which was announced for Nov. 1, has been postponed to Wednesday evening, Nov. 8. Copley hall will be opened to the public Thursday morning, Nov. 9. This change of opening has been caused by a delay in receiving the Zuloaga canvases at the New York custom house.

Mrs. May Smith Dean lectured on "The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and John Ruskin" before the Boston Ruskin Club in the Boston public library at its last meeting.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
Charles Martin Hardie

## CHARLES MARTIN HARDIE AND HIS SCOTTISH WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Scottish art is indebted in no small degree to the work of Charles Martin Hardie, R. S. A. His paintings have contributed much towards the faithful representation of Scottish life and character, and are distinguished by the artistic qualities of fine balance and grouping of figures, in which the artist conveyed historical incident. The great achievement of the artist was the painting of two large pictures in oil, "Burns Reading His Poems to the Literati of Edinburgh" and "The Meeting of Burns and Scott."

In the first Burns picture, the scene is laid in the saloon of the Duchess of Gordon, and the gathering includes many people, distinguished in the society of the period, who were interested in the poet. The picture was

Painted by Sir James Elder and presented to his sister, Mrs. Barr of Adelaide, New South Wales, in which town it is at present. A statue of Burns was later erected in Adelaide, the figure being an exact replica of Burns taken from the picture.

Few who have seen Mr. Martin Hardie's picture of the meeting of Burns and Scott could fail to be impressed with the robust and manly figure of the peasant poet and the boy modestly answering the poet's question as to the authorship of certain lines.

Amongst other successful pictures may be mentioned "The Kirkin," hung at the International Exhibition in 1886, and purchased for Canada; "Our Grandmother's Dancing School," with the figures in Georgian costume; "Ca' the Yowes to the Knowes"; "Peaceful Warfare," a shoemaker and a shepherd playing draughts. Other notable pictures were "An Unrecorded Coronation—Inchmehome, the Isle of Rest, 1548, A. D." and the other "A Royal Decoration" of the same date. Both recall the time of Scottish history when, after the battle of Pinkie, the Regent Arran sent the infant Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Queen-mother to the priory of Inchmehome, on an island on the Lake of Menteith.

## PICTURES BY SPEAR OPEN GUILD SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The movement within the Boston Art Club to have the club in constant use has resulted in a new policy of exhibitions. Successive groups of six painter members are to have joint exhibitions lasting two weeks each, beginning in November. There is to be no jury of acceptance, each exhibitor making his own selections and hanging his own canvases.

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announces the following free Sunday talks: Henry L. Seaver will speak on portraits of Washington in gallery VI at 3:15, and Charles K. Bolton will speak on "The Egyptian Captives" in the New Empire room at 4.

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## FRENCH ART NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—An organization has recently been formed, to be known as the Société pour la Défense de l'Illustration de l'Art Français. The president is M. Camille Eulard, keeper of the Trocadero museum. The vice-president are M. Charles Brun and M. C. Poinsot, president of the Société des Amis du Paris Pittoreque. The purpose of the society is to free French art from foreign influences.

While not in the least underestimating the art of other countries, the society considers that the art of France should be undiluted by extraneous influences which are foreign

to its nature.

The *Chronique des Arts*, which is a supplement of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, contains the following announcement: "At Saint Quentin, the Germans have opened the Lecuyer museum, which contains the unique series of Latour pastels, which is unharmed."

The fate of the Latour pastels has been a subject for anxiety, plumping fish, her hair streaming back-

ward and upward. In the other she sits on a stone laughing at the solemn fish that circle her. In both pictures the green of the water and the reds of coral make dark agreeable harmonies, played off against notes of purple.

### Mr. Saunders' Pictures

Another painter of sunshine is Kendall Saunders, who is holding his first Boston exhibition this week and next at the Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street. Again the pretty girl is the subject, this time sitting relaxed in a room near a window; sitting again in the full light of a sun porch or standing amidst flowers gazing off to sea. Always there is an effort to key the canvas up to something approaching actual sunlight values.

The result is brilliant yet agreeable, and something approaching stylization in the steady use of pleasant blue in the shadows and accessories. Mr. Saunders has facile command of the Parisian art shorthand of today, by which the illusion of an object is represented, as distinguished from the Munich literalism of a few years ago in which a beautiful and accurate physical imitation was aimed at. The shorthand workers are concerned with appearances instead of facts; or rather, to them appearances are facts.

"In the Sun Porch" is a graceful work, a dainty and bright handling of a sparkling subject. The artist here shows his firm feeling for contrast of form in setting off his most important mass, the girl in white, blue and pink, against the delicate tracery of leaves and slender paneling in the background. "Idleness" is a similar subject handled under conditions of indoor light. "Sunning" successfully solves a severe problem of juxtaposing indoor and outdoor light values. "The Road to the Sea" is an interesting essay in landscape, and proves the artist to have a decided feeling for the decorative handling of nature motives.

Mr. Saunders studied drawing in Boston and New York, and took up painting in Paris under Jean Paul Laurens and Tony Robert Fleury, at the Académie Julian. In 1913 he exhibited two canvases at the Salon des Artistes Français. His paintings have been exhibited in the National Academy, New York; at Chicago, Baltimore, Newport, and Provincetown.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The British Lion is struggling to his feet. Who would have prophesied five years ago that the Royal Academy, which for nearly 150 years has concerned itself with mere easel pictures and little else, would, in the autumn of 1916, allow the Arts and Crafts Society to hold an exhibition in its galleries in Piccadilly. When this important show is opened to the public they will find the rooms arranged in the admirable manner shown at the "Werkbund" exhibition, held at Cologne just before the outbreak of war. Decorative painting will at last receive attention at Burlington House, and that brilliant "outsider," Augustus John, will show his originality in two immense frescoes decorating one of the salons. There will be shown also a series of domestic rooms furnished in tender harmonies or vivid contrasts, and examples of modern furniture by such craftsmen as Romney Green, Ernest Gimson, Sydney Barnsley, and Ambrose Heal. There are signs that the Arts and Crafts Society, which was founded in 1888, will, in its new manifestation in Burlington House, emerge from its "arty and crafty" shell, will cast away its finicky fastidiousness, and become a real help in Great Britain's forthcoming art and trade campaign.

Furnishing in England is in a curious condition. The people who go to the trouble of having their furniture designed and made for them, which was the universal custom among the wealthy in those great eighteenth century days of Robert Adam, Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton, do not number more than one hundred in the whole of the country. To have your furniture made for you is the right way, but it necessitates thought, time, trouble and money. The best modern furniture is not cheap. Few are able to cultivate their preferences in the way of Lady Cowdray, who has furnished her place in Aberdeenshire, Scotland—Duncraig Castle—in a manner that is worthy of the highest praise. The work is all done by British firms, her policy being that so long as she gets the best, neither time nor money is regarded as important. She will wait five years for a woven silk or an exquisite piece of furniture, and the manufacturer knows that, so long as he produces the best no questions will be asked about the price.

The art and craftsmanship of the subject will be enlarged upon in one session devoted to the armorer's atelier and blacksmith shop. Armors, stakes, hammers, and various implements will be exhibited in the actual fashioning of a piece of armor, and the processes of embossing, damascening, gilding by fire, bluing and russeting, by which princely armor was enriched, will be shown in such a way that the audience may readily understand why modern "forgeries" in this particular branch of art are extremely rare.

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The world-wide popularity of the sword will be practically recited. The Riggs collection is rich in material for illustrating this, including among its treasures a sword of Henry IV of France, and some of those sacred blades of old Japan, in which the honor of the samurai was enshrined. The numerous forms of swords will be shown which arose during the centuries when the sword was in common use almost universally. Bygone fencing methods and terms, such as we encounter in Shakespeare and the medieval chronicles, will have their much-needed commentary, serving to explain many of the supposedly superfluous intricacies and elaborations of the sword's guard as well as its blade.

Most people in England follow the fashion of "picking up antiques." These pieces, in hundreds of thousands, are usually modern, and although they may be of the Adam or Chippendale school very rarely are they authentic specimens of those masters.

Indeed, the only unquestionable specimens are those pieces of furniture that were placed in such houses as Nostell Priory and Harewood House by Chippendale himself, the original recipient being in the possession of the present owner. Chippendale was paid £720.00 for the mahogany table now in the library at Nostell Priory. It is now worth at least £2,000.

The work of Chippendale, the foremost English master of furniture, fulfills the two indispensable conditions

of good design and good workmanship. Hepplewhite added fancy and charm, and Sheraton, the visionary, color, produced by delightful varnishes and inlays. It may be said that Chippendale is akin to the classical propriety of Reynolds, Hepplewhite to the charm of Gainsborough, and Sheraton to the color visions of the later Turner. Between those eighteenth century masters and William Morris there was a long period of depraved taste, against which the genius of Alfred Stevens, a great master of design, was powerless. The authorities spoilt his Wellington Monument, and they actually removed his exquisite little lions from the British Museum railing merely to add a few feet of width to the street. Before the eighteenth century inspiration of Kendall Saunders, who is holding his first Boston exhibition this week and next at the Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street. Again the pretty girl is the subject, this time sitting relaxed in a room near a window; sitting again in the full light of a sun porch or standing amidst flowers gazing off to sea. Always there is an effort to key the canvas up to something approaching actual sunlight values.

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

beyond the frontier. We have captured one officer and 157 men.

To sum up: One the western frontier of Moldavia, after violent combats, the Austro-Germans everywhere have been repulsed beyond the frontier. They now occupy but a small portion of territory between Sultza and Trostus and a small, insignificant portion of Uzul valley. Their losses were very heavy.

In the Buzen valley at Table Butz, Bratocca and Predeleus there is nothing to report. An action continues to the south of Predele. Enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the region of Dragoslavie we repulsed violent enemy attacks. In the Alt valley the situation is unchanged.

In Jul our opponents have progressed in the region to the west of the valley. General Dragalina, who was in command of the army, was wounded while directing operations against that district.

There has been an artillery duel at Orsova.

Southern front: On the Danube there has been some artillery activity.

Dobrudja: There is nothing fresh to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Friday—During the night, says yesterday afternoon's British official statement, the Germans shelled heavily our front between Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Lessboeuf and in the neighborhood of the Stuff and Zollern redoubts (north of the River Somme in France).

We successfully raided enemy trenches near Monchy and also northeast of Arras. Considerable damage was done and prisoners were taken.

On Oct. 23 and 24 attacks in force by naval aeroplanes were carried out on the railway stations at Buc and Drama, both on the railroad from Constantinople to Salonika. Considerable damage was done to rolling stock. One of our machines failed to return from the attack at Buc.

Last night's official report says:

This morning after a bombardment the Germans delivered an attack against Stuff trench, which runs northward of Stuff redoubt. They were driven off with considerable losses, our artillery proving very effective. Forty-one prisoners remained in our hands.

During the day the German artillery was active against our front south of the Acre and in the neighborhood of Loos and Fouquemilliers.

In spite of the unfavorable weather our aeroplanes yesterday cooperated successfully with our artillery and bombed enemy billets and depots. Three of our machines have not returned.

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A German aeroplane was felled in the region of Vauquois, in the neighborhood of our lines, by motor gun fire. One of our pilots attacked from a height of 100 meters an artillery column on the road between Confans and Etain and threw the drivers into disorder. The drivers fled, abandoning their teams.

Macedonian front: North of the Starovo Grob mountains Serbian troops charged the German and Bulgarian forces and seized the fortified height at the confluence of the Tcherna and Stroshnitsa rivers (east of the Tcherna bend, southeast of Monastir). One hundred and eight prisoners remained in the hands of our allies.

Southwest of Lake Prespa our cavalry, supported by infantry units, on Tuesday occupied the Zvezda, bridges and also the villages of Goloboda and Laisitsa.

On the remainder of the front operations were hindered by fog.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Friday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

In Persia our detachments, as a result of a stubborn battle, occupied the town of Bijar, northwest of Hamadan. They took a number of prisoners and captured two cannon.

In the direction of Ziochovin, in the region of Ziyen, our opponents attacked with small forces but were repelled.

In the wooded Carpathians our adversaries launched an attack with a force of two companies on the height, eight versts northwest of Capul Mountain. This assault was arrested by our fire.

On the Rumanians' northeastern front Rumanian troops succeeded in arresting the pressure of superior enemy forces.

In Dobrudja the pressure of our opponents has weakened somewhat.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Friday—An official communiqué reports artillery actions in Monte Laganosu region, and east of Gorizia and on the Carso. On Wednesday afternoon, the Austrians inten-

sified their fire east of Gorizia but did not attack. Some shells fell on Gorizia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SKOPJE, Greece, Friday—The following report was given out yesterday at Serbian army headquarters:

On Oct. 24 our Danube and Drina divisions captured several heights on the left bank of the Tcherna river facing the mouth of Stroshnitsa torrent.

We took about 480 prisoners and deserters, and captured one machine gun ready for action.

There is nothing of importance to report from the remainder of the front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Friday—The Bulgarian war office today issued the following statement:

On the whole front the Rumanians are retreating precipitately toward Tulcea, Braila and Harsova, pursued by our forces. Wednesday's captures included 15 officers, 771 men and 18 machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria, Friday—The official statement issued yesterday says:

Our positions in the Wippach (Vipava) valley and on the Karst (Carso) plateau yesterday were shelled heavily by artillery and mine throwers. The fire diminished gradually toward noon.

Large reconnoitering detachments which approached our positions were repulsed with hand grenades.

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Hamlin Garland, who is on the list of authors who announce their intention to support Mr. Hughes' candidacy, and who writes the open letter prefacing the signatures, is a novelist and dramatist of the middle West of the United States, whose fiction attracted considerable attention in the nineties, and who for awhile was a popular contributor to periodical literature. Of late years he has been less prolific and consequently less prominent. He is a native of Wisconsin, and his father was a veteran of the war between the states. In one of his latest books Mr. Garland has admirably depicted for all time the effect of the war upon him and others, and their sensations as children of pioneers who, having saved the Union, set forth to occupy its unsettled regions. The only formal schooling Mr. Garland had was in a small Iowa seminary. Then he taught school for awhile in Illinois. Boston and the fame of its authors and publishers drew him thither in the eighties, and it was encouragement given to him by Mr. Howells, who then lived in Boston, that led the young author to bring forth "Main Travelled Roads." He remained in the East until 1893, when he returned to his place of residence. But he is essentially an out-of-doors, free-ranging, rural sort of man; and his best work has been the depiction, in many mediums, of the lives of the plain folk who make up the average community of the great inland region of the country. As a biographer of Gen. U. S. Grant, Mr. Garland did fair but not remarkable work.

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DEFENDANT IN OIL CASE ON THE STAND

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The witness declared that the tanks, wagons, pumps, and other property which the government charged her with concealing never belonged to the Western Oil Company, but to the Interstate Oil Company. She denied concealing any property from the trustee and said that all property, except what had been taken away, was still in the Roxbury yard of the company. Checks drawn to her personal account amounting to \$295, she explained, represented her salary and living expenses and that \$900 of \$3000 she is charged with concealing had been paid for oil, springs, and other expenses.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## LOW-PRICED ISSUES ARE CONSPICUOUS

Securities of All Groups Become Active and Stronger on New York Exchange—Gulf a Boston Feature

Professional trading characterized the New York stock market during the early sales today. Opening prices were a shade higher than yesterday's closing quotations, but as a general thing there was no great activity. The low-priced issues again were in demand, attention centering upon Great Western preferred, which had a smart rise during the first sales. Rock Island and International Paper issues also were higher. Pittsburgh Coal, which has been steadily advancing for some days, recorded a good advance during the first few minutes. Steel, Union Pacific and Utah Coppers were in moderate request at fractionally higher figures. Other standard issues were neglected.

Punta Sugar was strong feature in Boston. Copper Range and American Zinc were higher during the first part of the session.

The New York market was much stronger at the end of the first half hour. Steel was up nearly a point.

As the session advanced the low-priced rails became more prominent. By midday they showed substantial net gains and the entire market was stronger. Great Western preferred, after opening up 1% at 46%, advanced to 47% and then receded more than 2 points. Rock Island opened up 1/2 at 31% and then sold well above 33. Erie was up 1/2 at the opening at 37% and it crossed 40 before midday. Wisconsin Central opened up 1/2 at 51 and sold up to 54%.

The paper issues attracted much attention. International Paper opened 1/2 at 49% and sold well above 53. The preferred opened up 1/2 at 102 and advanced to 104%. American Writing Paper opened up 1/2 at 47 and, after receding 1/2 advanced more than a point. Columbia Gas opened up 1/2 at 37% and went to 40 before midday. Virginia Chemical, Pittsburgh Coal and United Fruit were in demand.

The coal issues were conspicuous locally. Pond Creek opened up 1/2 at 16 1/2 and advanced more than a point further before midday. Island Creek opened unchanged at 49 and advanced 1 1/2.

There was an increased demand for stocks of all groups in the early afternoon. Baldwin, American Locomotive, Crucible, Marine preferred and United Fruit recorded further big gains. Gulf common was a strong feature of both markets, advancing about 7 points before the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 1,268,500 shares, \$5,975,000 bonds.

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Elec Stor Bat 69, General Asphalt com 29%, do Asp prd trd 72%, Lehigh Nav 78%, Lehigh Val 21, L V Tram pf 40%, Lake Superior 14%, Phila Co 41%, Phila Co pf 41%, Phila Elec 29%, Phila Ray Fr 19%, Phila Tract 80, Union Tract 45%, United Gas Imp 90.

## CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S VIEW

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Charles M. Schwab at meeting of American Iron and Steel Institute predicted that the present prosperity in the United States would last for two years after the end of the war in Europe. He asserted that an economic readjustment then would come.

## BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

1916 1915  
Exchanges ..... \$36,576,487 \$31,896,008  
Balances ..... 5,724,095 5,545,887

Local United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance of \$30,544 at the Boston clearing house today.

## MORE GOLD FROM CANADA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gold to amount of \$2,500,000 has been received from Canada and deposited at the assay office for account of J. P. Morgan & Co. This makes a total of \$325,000,000, imported from all sources since Jan. 1.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States weather bureau

BOSTON AND VICTORY

Fair tonight and probably Saturday, warmer tonight; moderate to fresh south-west winds.

For southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight on the mainland.

For northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; probably rain in Northern Vermont and northern New Hampshire.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. ..... 42° 10 a. m. ..... 48°

12 noon ..... 50° 2 p. m. ..... 51°

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany ..... 63° 31 New Orleans ..... 54°  
Buffalo ..... 40 New York ..... 40  
Chicago ..... 45 Philadelphia ..... 40  
Cincinnati ..... 44 Pittsburgh ..... 40  
Des Moines ..... 40 Portland, Me. ..... 40  
Jacksonville ..... 44 Portland, Ore. ..... 40  
Kansas City ..... 48 St. Louis ..... 52  
Nanuet ..... 48 Washington ..... 38

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Last Open High Low Sale

Adams Ex. ..... 146 146 146 146

Ajax Rubber ..... 65 65 64 65

Alaska Gold ..... 125 125 124 124

Allis-Chal. ..... 25 25 25 25

A A Chem pf. ..... 101 101 101 101

A B'K Notepf. ..... 51 51 51 57

A B Sugar ..... 103 104 104 103

AB'S & F Cpf. ..... 159 159 159 159

A Can. ..... 47 47 47 47

A Can pf. ..... 113 113 113 113

A Car Fy. ..... 68 68 68 68

A Cot Oil. ..... 56 56 56 56

A Express ..... 135 135 135 135

A H & L ..... 15 15 15 15

A H & L pf. ..... 72 72 72 72

A Ice Sec. ..... 28 28 28 28

A Linseed ..... 25 25 25 25

A M Lins'p. ..... 57 57 57 57

A M Loco. ..... 80 82 82 82

A M Loco pf. ..... 107 107 107 107

A M Smet'g. ..... 110 111 110 110

A M Smet'g pf. ..... 98 98 98 98

A M Steel Fy. ..... 63 63 63 63

A M Sugar ..... 123 123 121 121

A O Cit Gas. ..... 83 83 83 83

A O Writ pf. ..... 47 48 48 48

A M Zinc ..... 48 48 48 48

A M Zinc pf. ..... 77 78 78 78

A M Zinc pf. ..... 94 95 95 95

A Oil ..... 67 67 67 67

A Oil 100% ..... 107 107 107 107

## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## TWO BILLIONS BORROWED IN UNITED STATES

Loans and Credits of Foreign Countries in American Market Have Been on Enormous Scale—Great Britain's Debt

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The new British \$300,000,000 loan, the largest obligation of any single country ever brought out in the United States, brings American loans to foreign countries since the war started to over \$2,000,000,000.

At present the United States holds unmatured obligations of foreign nations, states and cities, or has advanced commercial credits abroad, to the amount of approximately \$1,910,000,000. As many private credit arrangements have been made of which there is no record total outstanding indebtedness of foreign countries to American institutions and capitalists may be above this figure.

Great Britain, banker for the Allies, has been the largest borrower. With her half of the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan, the total of her indebtedness to the United States is \$850,000,000. France is next with \$520,000,000, including \$100,000,000 for the latest commercial credit arranged here for French companies, which has, however, yet to be drawn on.

Below is the list of foreign loans and credits arranged in this country since the war started, and still outstanding. In addition, American investors have gone into foreign markets to take advantage of war prices on some of the internal government issues. In the table below, offering bases are given, where known:

Anglo-French 5-year 5s on 5½ per cent basis	\$500,000,000
British 5-year collateral loan on 5½ per cent basis	300,000,000
British 2-year 5 per cent collateral loan on 5½ per cent basis	250,000,000
French 3-year collateral loan on 5½ per cent basis	100,000,000
French commercial credits	170,000,000
British banks extended loan	50,000,000
Miscellaneous credits	50,000,000
City of Paris 5-year 6s on 6 3/4 per cent basis	50,000,000
London metropolitan water board 1-year 6 per cent disc.	6,400,000
Canada—Dominion 5, 10 and 15-year 5s	75,000,000
Dominion 2-year 5s at 5 1/2 per cent basis	20,000,000
Provincial	55,000,000
Municipal	63,000,000
Newfoundland 3-year 5s at 5 1/2 per cent basis	5,000,000
Australia 4-year 6s on 6 1/4 per cent basis	25,000,000
2 and 3-year 6s on 6 1/4 per cent basis	10,000,000
Six months' notes	6,000,000
One-year 6s on 4 7/8 per cent basis	18,500,000
One-year discounts 5 to 5 1/2 per cent basis	15,000,000
Russia 3-year loans on 6 1/4 per cent basis	50,000,000
Italy 1-year 6s on 6 1/4 per cent basis	25,000,000
Switzerland 3 and 5-year 5s on 6 per cent basis	10,000,000
Germany 1-year treasury notes on 6 per cent basis	10,000,000
Norway 2 and 3-year 6s on 6 per cent basis	3,000,000
7-year 6s on 5 7/8 per cent basis	5,000,000
Greece budget credits	7,000,000
While bank loan	6,000,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil, 2-11-15 6s	5,500,000
Bogota, Colombia	5,000,000
Sweden 2-year 6s on 6 per cent basis	5,000,000
China banking loans	4,000,000
Panama serial 6s	1,200,000
12-year 6s on 5 2/8 per cent basis	1,250,000
Bolivia bank loan	1,000,000
Total	\$1,910,350,000

\*Estimated.

Belligerent countries have done \$1,642,350,000 of this borrowing, and neutral countries, including Canada, \$368,000,000.

## CANADIAN BANK DEPOSITS RISE

MONTREAL, Que.—The Canadian Chartered Bank statement for the month of September shows an all round increase in deposits. Demand deposits show an increase of \$10,820,774 over month of August and nearly \$95,000,000 as compared with the month of September a year ago. Noticeable deposits increased nearly \$10,000,000 as compared with August and about \$123,000,000 over September, 1915. Note circulation was \$13,075,968 greater in September than in August.

The gold reserve was only \$3,150,000 larger in September than in August. Cash loans both in and outside of Canada are on the increase, the former showing a gain of \$2,794,635 and the latter \$2,507,233 over August. Current loans continue to mount upward, those in Canada showing an increase last month of \$12,607,243 over August, while those outside were \$3,392,844 larger than the previous month. Both liabilities and assets are higher, liabilities showing a gain of \$11,250,275 and assets \$52,808,933 over the month of August.

## PIG IRON FIGURES RISE

CLEVELAND, O.—The Daily Iron Trade says higher pig iron prices have been announced at leading centers, southern iron advancing to \$16, Chicago foundry and malleable to \$22, and Virginia iron advanced for the third time in the week. Connellsville coke again is soaring, with spot furnace fuel at \$7. Southern coke market also has registered advances of 50 cents to \$1 per ton. Semi-finished steel is named in contracts at Pittsburgh at \$50, mill.

## BIG PROFITS FOR ILLINOIS CENTRAL CO.

Earnings Run at Rate of About \$12 a Share a Year—Dividend Believed Permanent

Earnings of the Illinois Central gold, which recently increased its dividend from a 5 per cent to a 6 per cent basis, are, it is understood, now running at the rate of about \$12 a share per annum on the \$109,291,000 stock. It is expected that October gross earnings will show an increase over last year of approximately 9 per cent, or about the same rate of gain as in September.

Philip Stockton, a director of Illinois Central, who has recently returned from a trip over the company's lines, says:

"Illinois Central is now in splendid shape as the result of the large sums spent for improvements during the last five years or more. Equipment is in excellent condition and the company has just ordered 2000 new coal cars. I was particularly pleased with the locomotives, which are of large, heavy type.

"I believe that with the money which has been spent, the improvements made on this property, and the development of business in its territory, the present 6 per cent dividend on the stock may now be considered thoroughly established. Directors could have easily declared a larger dividend so far as earnings are concerned, for the road showed 10.8 per cent earned on its stock in the fiscal year ended June 30 last and is now earning twice the 6 per cent dividend."

"Earnings have not been boosted by any peculiar or extraordinary means. They are due to the growth of all kinds of traffic, the increase in facilities for handling it, and to greater operating efficiency. Crop conditions in the company's territory this year were only fair, but general business is large and sentiment is optimistic."

## MR. GARY URGES PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The semi-annual meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute was called to order today for a two-day session. Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, who is president of the institute, presided. In an address to the members, Judge Gary told of his trip taken during the past summer to the far east, discussing the various countries visited at considerable length.

With regard to business conditions, Judge Gary said that the steel industry was in better condition than ever before, but that the concern of every individual should be only for the future. He urged caution, that all might be prepared for unfavorable changes, and pointed out that new conditions would confront business when the war ends, producers in this country would meet with competition from abroad after the war closes which would adversely and perhaps disastrously affect American industry and labor, and added that conditions would be even worse than they were before Oct. 1, 1913, but if the laws were amended and American producers and workmen were given protection, satisfactory business conditions for some time to come might be expected.

## EXTRA DIVIDEND FOR CAST IRON PIPE &amp; FOUNDRY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An extra dividend of 2 per cent has been declared by United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company on preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 3. Previous payment authorized amounted to 2 per cent, so that the preferred stock will get 4 per cent this year. Directors announced that they would act on the dividends to be paid in 1917 at the close of the fiscal year in December.

Net earnings for nine months ended Sept. 30 of United States Cast Iron Pipe Company were \$1,040,969, equivalent to 9.5 per cent on preferred stock, or at rate of 11 per cent a year. At this rate preferred could share to the full extent of 7 per cent, and there would be remaining 4 per cent on the common stock. Present rate on preferred stock is 1/2 per cent quarterly. The directors declared four quarterly installments last January, and the last of these is payable Nov. 15. The total amount to be paid to stockholders on that date therefore is 2 1/2 per cent.

## VIRGINIA RAILWAY &amp; POWER

The Virginia Railway & Power Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1916, as follows:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$5,645,158	\$5,109,622
Oper. expenses	2,676,179	2,469,075
Other income	96,810	50,919
Taxes, etc.	327,631	298,550
Net earnings	2,737,858	2,422,916
Charges	1,115,037	1,337,868
Depreciation	168,804	162,534
Surplus	1,154,117	922,503

The balance sheet as of June 30 shows cash amounting to \$517,565, and total assets and liabilities of \$51,022,892.

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## INCREASES IN THE FABRICATED STEEL ORDERS

Gain of 13 Per Cent in Volume Made Since Jan. 1—Prices Also Advance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Orders for fabricated steel since Jan. 1 have increased 13 per cent over corresponding period of 1915 and prices of plain shapes have advanced \$20 a ton. Structural mills are heavily oversold, are four to six months behind on deliveries and are trying to dodge domestic contracts, mainly because export orders for munitions—again being distributed with a liberal hand—are more lucrative.

A sudden change came over the railroad and building industry in September and today all large transportation companies are preparing plans and specifications for bridges, terminals and shops that will call for 50,000 to 100,000 tons of steel during the winter. The large shops have eight months' orders booked and the smaller fabricators have four months' capacity sold.

Demand for structural steel to go into ships, railroad cars and locomotives was never so great, but these lines are outside what is generally understood in the industry as the "structural trade."

October sales of fabricated steel shapes to date have aggregated about 100,000 tons. During first nine months of 1916 total sales amounted to 1,068,669 tons, of which 269,000 tons were taken by American Bridge Company, 242,000 tons by members of the Bridge Builders Society and the rest by small fabricators.

Some large fabricators who have covered requirements for plain and structural steel for delivery over this year at 1.75 cents base are reaping great profits today with the market up to 2.65 or 2.85 cent base, Pittsburgh.

The Hargraves mill has earned \$92,219, or 12 per cent of the \$800,000 of capital. The Hargraves has not paid any dividend, as the corporation has a large floating debt, besides a heavy bond issue, which the management is evidently endeavoring to reduce. The Hargraves now has a net debt on the plant of \$239,030 compared with \$293,329 last year. The management has spent \$45,000 for new machinery during the year.

The Parker mill, which is under the same management as the Hargraves, shows earnings of \$103,000, or about 13 per cent of its capital. Treasurer Seth A. Bördner said Thursday that fully half of this amount has been earned during the last three months, and that the prospect is now very bright. The corporation has not paid any dividends during the year. It has expended \$44,000 for new machinery, and has cut down the net debt on its plant from \$270,641 to \$211,580.

The Barnard, which was one of the mills hardest hit by the depression before the war, shows earnings of \$80,841, or 16 per cent on its \$500,000 of capital. The Barnard has not paid any dividends this year. It has reduced its net debt on the plant from \$449,914 to \$369,073.

The Charco mill has earned \$243,160, or 20 per cent on its \$1,200,000 of capital. The Charco paid only 6 per cent in dividends. The rest of the earnings has gone into the net quick surplus, which has been increased from \$167,655 to \$335,845.

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# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## CORNELL SQUAD HAS PRACTICE IN THE STADIUM

Ithacans Arrive in Boston This Morning and Coach A. H. Sharpe Predicts Close Game With Harvard Tomorrow

Cornell's varsity football squad of 25 players, Head Coach A. H. Sharpe, Assistant Coaches R. van Orman, D. A. Reed and Charles Barrett; Manager W. R. Lally, Assistant-Manager H. R. Kuhns, and Trainer J. F. Moakley arrived in Boston at 8:55 this morning, coming over from Ithaca in two Pullman sleepers. They went immediately to their headquarters at the Hotel Lenox and had breakfast.

As soon as breakfast was over Coach Sharpe gave the players permission to spend the morning as they saw fit, some of them taking walks down town and to points of interest, while a few stayed around the hotel. Dinner was served at 12 o'clock and at 12:55 the players took a special train to Harvard square from whence they went to the Stadium for an hour's practice, starting at 2 o'clock. Coach Sharpe said that this practice consisted of light work with a short signal drill and practice at punting and catching punts.

The Cornell coach said that he expected the game with Harvard to-morrow to be a hard one and that his team is not in as good shape this year as it was at this time in 1915. He said that while he had not seen Harvard play this fall, judging from the players Harvard has lost from last year's team, the Crimson will not be quite as strong. He said he thought the game would be so close that any fumbles or misplays made by either team would figure prominently in the victory.

The squad brought along a little cub bear. It was not the same one as came with the team in 1915, but was given the same name, Touchdown. The players who compose the squad follow:

Capt. L. W. Mueller, F. T. Shiverick, H. G. Benedict, L. Hoffman, R. E. Ryerson, R. J. Zander, M. W. Jewett, P. P. Miller, E. E. Anderson, W. W. Brown, P. M. Gillies, P. W. Eckley, R. E. Ryerson, Clarence Tilley, R. C. Van Horn, C. M. Speed, T. Hauke, G. F. Ensor, G. P. Bard, J. C. Carry, W. J. Fischer, W. Taylor, F. M. Sutton, A. L. Dixon, M. F. Insoho and John Craig.

The coaches have definitely determined upon the make-up of the team which will represent the Ithacans. The end situation, which has caused considerable concern recently, is now clearing up, the playing of Ryerson and Zander at the positions being a big improvement over the end play in earlier games. If this pair of ends were in better shape, Cornell would be even stronger, but they have come along fast enough recently to insure good end play against Harvard.

With Ryerson at left end and Zander at right, the balance of the line-up will consist of the following: Gillies left tackle (Sutton to be substituted if Gillies is moved to end), Miller left guard, Brown center, Anderson right guard, Jewett right tackle, Shiverick quarterback, Benedict left halfback, Hoffman right halfback, Captain Mueller fullback.

The first choice substitutes will consist of Sutton and Dixon, tackles, Bard and Taylor, guards, Carry center, Speed quarterback, Bretz and Hauke, halfbacks and Fischer fullback.

Of this Cornell team the men who started as regulars in the Harvard game last year are the following: Gillies, Miller, Anderson, Shiverick and Mueller.

The Cornell team will average about 180 pounds. It has a veteran line—one of the most powerful ever built up at Ithaca—whose average weight is over 190 pounds and a fairly heavy backfield, with Mueller and Hoffman furnishing the weight and Shiverick and Benedict speed and cleverness. In F. T. Shiverick's great open field running and his wonderful drop kicking—48 yards in the Bucknell game—and Mueller's powerful line plugging and his capacity to score inside the 10-yard line, Cornell possesses a powerful and varied offense.

## AMHERST ELEVEN ALL PREPARED

AMHERST, Mass.—"The Amherst College freshman football material is the best I have seen in an entering class since I came to Amherst," said Varsity Coach T. J. Riley, after looking over the squad Thursday. At present, owing to the fact that the freshman football series is underway, but two teams are practicing daily. Twenty-nine preparatory school captains are numbered among the entering class of 160 men.

A rejuvenated varsity team will meet Wesleyan at Middletown tomorrow. For the first time since the Bowdoin game all the regulars will be able to get into the lineup.

**GORTON WINS IN PLAYOFF.** WEST NEWTON, Mass.—In the play-off of the triplets Thursday of the open golf tournament at Brae Burn, held last Friday and Saturday, R. R. Gorton of Brae Burn covered the 18 holes with an 82, being the only one of the three to better his card of 83, which was the best score Saturday. L. W. Paton of Homestead was runner-up for the prize with a card of 85, while C. D. Wadsworth of Brae Burn was not able to do better than 96.

## FINE SENDOFF FOR THE DARTMOUTH VARSITY ELEVEN

Students Turn Out to Cheer Team on Departure for the Princeton Game

HANOVER, N. H.—The Dartmouth varsity football team was given a splendid sendoff Thursday afternoon at 33 players, with coaches, trainers and managers, left here for White River Junction, from where they took the train for New York. A short signal drill took place on the football oval before the entire Dartmouth student body. Over 500 students intend to take the special cars to New York today with the hope of seeing Dartmouth triumph over Princeton in Palmer stadium tomorrow afternoon.

The Dartmouth eleven is in fine condition, and but one man of Dartmouth's regular line-up will be unable to play Saturday. That player is Merrill, the right guard. His place will be taken by Youngstrom, the former Waltham high school star.

Dussossoit and Emery will start the Princeton game as ends. Neely will play a guard position. Though heavy, he is fast on his feet and charges hard. Trier and Cotton, the tackles, are both veterans. Gile will take care of the center position, with Baxter ready to relieve him.

The backfield is the Dartmouth varsity's strong point. Cannell, the former Everett high school captain and quarterback, will be the general at quarterback. The backfield, composed of Gerrish, Thielers and Duhamel, will once more appear in the lineup together. S. Holbrook and McDonough are the substitute quarters. R. Holbrook will probably get a chance at fullback.

The men making the trip follow: Dussossoit, McDonough, Eastman, Emery, Saladine, Burns, Cogswell, Austin, ends; Hood, Youngstrom, Neely, Barrows, Mather, guards; Trier, Bevan and Healey, tackles; Gile and Baxter, centers; Cannell, S. Holbrook, McDonough and Switzer, quarterbacks; Gerrish, Thielers, Duhamel, Tyler, Lehman and R. Holbrook, fullbacks.

## HARVARD MEETS TECH TRACK TEAM

Harvard and Technology will meet this afternoon on Tech field in an informal track meet. Both managements have agreed that no record will be kept of the points scored by the two teams, and that the first, second and third places only will be counted. Medals of silver and bronze will be presented to the winners of the first three places in each event.

Tomorrow afternoon the Harvard-Tech cross-country race will be held over the Belmont course. Because of this meet the one and two-mile races in this afternoon's track meet will be omitted. All the Harvard cross-country men will take part in the Tech race, for the contest will serve as a time trial by which Coach Alfred Shrub will get a line on the abilities of his men. Harvard's second race will be with the Cornell harriers at Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4.

## SENIOR TEAM PLAYS JUNIOR

The Harvard senior class lawn tennis team was defeated by the junior team by the score of 5 and 4. Only the doubles matches were played as the singles had been played off the day before. Of these the juniors won one and the seniors two. The juniors will now play the freshman team on Jarvis field this afternoon for the championship.

Following are the results of the championship yesterday:

R. L. Kennedy '17 and H. Morgan '17 defeated G. M. Kellogg '18 and W. D. Morgan '18, 6-3, 8-6; E. B. Benedict '18 and D. K. Dunn '18 defeated E. O. Baker '17 and P. R. Ladd '17, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; M. Hobbs '17 and T. W. Whittle '17 defeated J. V. Austin '18 and L. E. Green '18, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.

## SIDELINES

Edgar Tippett, left halfback on the University of Virginia football team of 1915, is now playing with the Johns Hopkins University eleven.

Quarterback J. E. Eddy of the Princeton varsity eleven made gains against Lafayette last Saturday which netted his team 144 yards. He also ran the team in splendid shape.

Two members of the varsity football team received the highest honors of their class at Princeton yesterday when W. B. Moore, halfback and track team captain, was elected president of the seniors and W. L. McLean, tackle, was elected vice-president.

The Indiana-Tufts, Michigan-Syracuse football games of tomorrow will be watched with more than average interest as it will be possible to get a pretty fair line on the strength of the East compared with the West from the way they come out.

## MR. LANNIN DENIES REPORT

President J. J. Lannin of the Boston Red Sox denied this morning the report that he had ever given the Red Sox players permission to play any post-season game this fall. He said that Manager Carrigan was the one who had given permission and that he had warned them not to play in plenty of time to permit of canceling the game.

## LIGHT PRACTICE FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Final Preparation for Game With Cornell in the Stadium Tomorrow—Visitors to Drill

The Harvard varsity football players will be given a light practice at Soldiers field late this afternoon in final preparation for the game with Cornell tomorrow. The practice will not start as early as usual as the Harvard management has offered the use of the field to the Cornell team for early in the afternoon.

The varsity team had a short, hard scrimmage Thursday afternoon followed by a 10-minute workout against the second team. In neither scrimmage was there a score made, but the second team was often hard pressed and there was a frequent exchange of punts. There were no long runs or spectacular plays, but straight, hard football was in order for the day.

G. C. Cane '17 was on the field but five letter men of last year's state champions returned this fall. E. Uhl '16, fullback, and H. L. McKinley '16, right guard, finished at Ames last spring. Both men had played three years of football. The men that Coach Mayser depended upon for his nucleus this year are H. W. Aldrich '18, halfback; J. Sloss '17, quarterback; R. W. Pack '17, right end; C. Jones '17, left end, and Gilbert Denfeld '18, right tackle. These five letter men will make a strong bid for all-state honors this fall.

The failure of Durwood Moss '17 to return to school this season left Iowa State without a leader, as Moss was elected to captain the team. He won all-state honors last year and was considered by many critics to be the best open-field runner in the conference.

W. Davis '19 and W. Paige '19 are two new backfield applicants who are making the strongest bids for the team. Both men are light, but are very fast. L. Janda '18, also a new man at football, has been worked at fullback and is showing up well. Aldrich and Sloss are being used at their old positions, and seem to be the best men for the place. The Iowa State backfield this year is one of the lightest that has ever worn the Ames colors, as Mayser has sacrificed weight for speed. They are exceptionally fast and each man is a spectacular open-field runner. The line is heavier and is a well-balanced aggregation.

G. Barker '19, who was the individual star of last year's freshmen team, has been shifted from the guard position to center. Barker is a great defensive man and one of the best men on the squad to diagnose opponent's plays. The guards caused the most trouble and Coach Mayser paid special attention to developing men for this position. C. Erskine '19 and H. Evans '19 have been showing up to the best advantage. G. Denfeld '18 is having no trouble in retaining his old place at right tackle, while C. F. Breedon '19 is the outstanding man for the other tackle place. In C. Jones '17 and R. W. L. Coker '17 Iowa State has two veteran ends that will be hard to duplicate in the Missouri Valley Conference. Both men are fast in getting down under punts, and are especially adapted to the overhead game.

Several new men have been added to the coaching staff this year at Iowa State. Maurice Brann, Yale '15, has full charge of the reserves. L. S. Lisher, Purdies' all-western center in '09, is working with the line men. C. H. Yerger, Penn State, '16, and G. S. Marquardt, Northwestern '15, are also working under Coach Mayser.

The freshman class, which numbers 1200, has several men of promise among its members. Five all-state high school men have reported for the eleven.

## TUFTS FOOTBALL SQUAD DEPARTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—With practically every student in the college on hand to see them off, the 22 players who make up the Tufts College football squad left here Thursday afternoon for Indiana where they will meet Indiana University Saturday in a big East vs. West contest. Head Coach Whalen and Manager Coddington were in charge of the players.

The team was given a light signal practice on the Oval before starting on its long journey. The lineup was Lincoln, left end; Brown, left tackle; Morison, left guard; Pryor, center; Algar, right guard; Beaucham, right tackle; Samson, right end; Bratt, quarterback; Wescott, right halfback; Mitchell, left halfback, and Doane, fullback.

## PICKUPS

A new record for exchanging major league baseball players was established in the National league during the past season. No less than 20 changing clubs and most of the changes involved the New York Giants.

Judging from the way things have started in this winter promises to be a busy one in professional baseball circles. There appears to be a great difference in opinion between President B. B. Johnson of the American League, President J. K. Tener of the National League and President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players' Federation regarding the conducting of baseball affairs.

Following are the results of the championship yesterday:

R. L. Kennedy '17 and H. Morgan '17 defeated G. M. Kellogg '18 and W. D. Morgan '18, 6-3, 8-6; E. B. Benedict '18 and D. K. Dunn '18 defeated E. O. Baker '17 and P. R. Ladd '17, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; M. Hobbs '17 and T. W. Whittle '17 defeated J. V. Austin '18 and L. E. Green '18, 6-4, 1-6, 6-1.

## WASHINGON AND JEFFERSON TEAM READY FOR YALE

WASHINGTON, Pa.—With the entire undergraduate body of Washington and Jefferson College and hundreds of the townspeople at the station to give them a send-off, the varsity football squad left Washington Thursday evening en route to New Haven, where the Yale eleven will be met tomorrow afternoon. Twenty players, the largest squad ever taken to New Haven, were in charge of Coaches Metzger and Wesbecher.

The players are as follows: Captain, Wimberly; Drew and Straw, guards; Guy and Shields, centers; Henry, Carroll, Creel and Loucks, tackles; White, Tressel, Wyckersham and Moore, ends; Stobbs and Lally, quarterbacks; Muss, Gurley, Ruble, Crawford and Bixler, halfbacks; Fahn and McFreight, fullback.

The W. and J. eleven was sent through a brisk signal drill on College field Thursday as a final preparation for the game. The players are in good condition.

## CHAMPIONS GET LETTERS

Harvard's intercollegiate golf and lawn tennis champions were awarded the varsity "H" by the student council, Thursday evening, in recognition of their work on the links and court. G. C. Cane of Philadelphia, who won the intercollegiate lawn tennis championship in the singles this fall, and J. W. Hubbell of Des Moines, Ia., who won the intercollegiate golf honors, were both given their "H."

**COLUMBIA REENGAGES COAKLEY.** NEWTONVILLE, Mass.—The weekly event of the Women's Golf Association of Boston, which consisted of handicap match play competition, was held Thursday at the Albermarle Golf Club. Of the 14 matches only four went to the home hole, three were decided on the seventeenth green and the others were won by easy margins.

**COLGATE ELEVEN IS READY** HAMILTON, N. Y.—Colgate finished the last football practice before the Springfield game Thursday afternoon. Coach L. H. Binkard did not send his squad into any scrimmage whatever. The majority of the men are in good condition, but those out of the game represent the best material on the team.

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE** Varsity, 2, Los Angeles 0. San Francisco 8, Portland 2. Salt Lake 7, Oakland 1.

## COACH MAYSER IS DOING WELL AT IOWA STATE

While Only Two of Last Year's Players Graduated Only Five Returned This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is making splendid showing in western football circles this fall, and Coach C. W. Mayser is receiving much commendation over the work of the team in early in the afternoon.

The varsity team had a short, hard scrimmage Thursday afternoon followed by a 10-minute workout against the second team. In neither scrimmage was there a score made, but the second team was often hard pressed and there was a frequent exchange of punts. There were no long runs or spectacular plays, but straight, hard football was in order for the day.

In spite of the fact that only two men were lost by graduation, only five letter men of last year's state champions returned this fall. E. Uhl '16, fullback, and H. L. McKinley '16, right guard, finished at Ames last spring.

The Harvard management has offered the use of the field to the Cornell team for early in the afternoon.

The Harvard team had a short, hard

## LONG WORKOUT GIVEN YALE TEAM BY COACH JONES

Blue Is in Poor Shape to Meet Washington and Jefferson Eleven Tomorrow

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—As final preparation for the Washington and Jefferson game tomorrow Coach T. A. D. Jones sent his Yale varsity against the freshman team Thursday in a scrimmage for 30 minutes. The varsity had difficulty in scoring, but made two touchdowns by the brilliant work of Smith and Le Gore.

The first score was made by C. Stuart after Le Gore brought the ball to the freshman's 10-yard line by an end run of 65 yards. The second score was made by Braden from the freshman 15-yard line after Smith had skirted right end for 30 yards.

The freshmen were twice within scoring distance of the varsity goal and each time Campbell attempted place kicks, the first of which barely missed the bar; the second was blocked by Taft. Campbell and Kempston of the freshman eleven made several long runs. Kempston cluded the ends frequently in running back Braden's punts.

Gates was at left end most of the scrimmage, but Coach Jones put him at right tackle in the last part of the practice. The lineup: Gates, t.; Taft, l.; Black, lg.; Hutchinson, c.; Galt, r.g.; Baldridge, r.t.; Comerford, r.e.; E. Smith, q.b.; Le Gore, l.b.; Birmingham, r.b.; C. Stuart, Braden, f.b.

Braden will be at fullback tomorrow against his former college. Braden came to Yale from Washington and Jefferson, and played on the team that defeated Yale three years ago. With Braden handicapped by the loss of Sheldon, Callahan and Vorys, Captain Black and Galt, the eleven is in poor condition for the game.

Gates was at left end most of the scrimmage, but Coach Jones put him at right tackle in the last part of the practice. The lineup: Gates, t.; Taft, l.; Black, lg.; Hutchinson, c.; Galt, r.g.; Baldridge, r.t.; Comerford, r.e.; E. Smith, q.b.; Le Gore, l.b.; Birmingham, r.b.; C. Stuart, Braden, f.b.

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## LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, AND LITTLE JOURNEYS

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

WESTERN

WESTERN

**Prince George Hotel**  
Fifth Ave &  
28th Street  
NEW YORK  
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager, formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston.  
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York  
800 Rooms—All With Bath  
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations. Room and bath \$2 and up; two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.  
Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen on Grand Floor

**The Biltmore Hotel**  
NEW YORK  
America's Latest and Most Refined and New York's Centermost Hotel  
Only hotel occupying an entire city block between Madison and Madison Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal. 1000 rooms, 1000 suites, 1000 private apartments, 1000 garages, 1000 service rooms, 1000 bath. Room rates from \$2.50 per day. Suites from \$10.00 per day for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites for private functions. John McE. Bowman, Pres.

**Hotel Alexandria (FIREPROOF) LOS ANGELES**  
Famous for its magnificent equipment, excellent cuisine and unobtrusive service  
700 LUXURIOUS ROOMS  
VERNON GOODWIN, Vice-President and Managing Director

**MERRITT JONES HOTEL**  
OCEAN PARK, CALIF.  
15 Miles from Los Angeles  
Combines every desired luxury, comfort and convenience. Largest hotel in Crescent Bay district. Near ocean. American and European plans. European from \$1. Illustrated folder free.

**The Blackstone Chicago**  
The Most Talked of and The Best Thought of Hotel in the United States  
THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

**Portland, Oregon**  
Tourist and Residential Hotel  
THE Mallory  
Rates Moderate  
13th and Yamhill Street  
American and European Plan  
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G. C. Haworth, Mgr.

**Detroit Mich.**  
Hotel Charlevoix  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
200 Rooms, 150 with Bath. Rates \$1.00 per day and up. Moderate priced a la carte. GRINNELL REALTY CO., Owners H. M. KELLOGG, Manager  
FIREPROOF EUROPEAN  
Forest Avenue and Main Street, EVANSTON, ILL.  
F. J. KUHM, Manager, Tel. EVANSTON 5000.

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COLONIAL HOTEL CLEVELAND, O.  
Fireproof. All modern improvements. \$1.50 to \$5.00. E. P.  
HOTEL NORMANDIE DETROIT, MICH.  
\$1.00 to \$2.50  
ORIENTAL HOTEL DETROIT, MICH.  
Gentlemen only. Turkish Baths. Fireproof. \$1.00 to \$2.00.

**Hotel Radisson**  
Minneapolis Minn.  
The finest in the Northwest  
Rates \$1.50 per day and upward  
Hotel Radisson Company  
SEATTLE, WASH.  
New Washington Hotel  
Superb Location. Overlooking Harbor and Sound. All Rooms with Private Bath. Rates \$2.50 Per Day and Up. Superior Dining Service and Cafe. One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

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Seventeenth Avenue and Lincoln Street  
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL  
300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Owned and Operated Dairy and Gardens  
Artesian water. Popular Prices  
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

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**Hotel Olmsted**  
Cleveland's Newest Hotel  
SUPERB LOCATION  
Room with Bath, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50.  
DAVID OLMSTED

**THE RANDOLPH DES MOINES**  
FIRE PROOF HOTEL  
E. P. The up. \$1.00 up. Private Bath  
Convenient to Railroads and Business District  
HOTEL RANDOLPH CO.

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## OHIO, WISCONSIN, DOMINION OF CANADA, MISCELLANEOUS

LEGAL NOTICES  
CITY OF BOSTON

## STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's Office, Oct. 27, 1916.  
In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, to vote for the various State offices, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Seventh Day  
of November, 1916

and all such citizens will on said date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, be entitled to vote for the Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver General, Auditor, the Commonwealth Attorney, Senator in Congress, Congressmen, Councillors, Senators in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, District Attorney, Clerk of the Superior Court, Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk, Clerk of the Superior Court for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk, Clerk of the Superior Court for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk, and Register of Deeds; also to give in their votes "Yes" or "No" in answer to the following question:

Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth? (Chapter 98, General Acts of 1916 entitled "An Act to nominate and carry on the will of the people relative to the calling and holding of a constitutional convention.")

Shall an act, passed by the General Court in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, to make the first day of January, known as New Year's Day, a legal holiday, be approved and become law? (Chapter 104, General Acts of 1916, entitled "An Act to make the first day of January, known as New Year's Day, a legal holiday.")

Shall an act, passed by the General Court in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen, to authorize cities to maintain schools of temporary housing for the temporary housing of persons attending the schools be accepted? (Chapter 185, General Acts of 1916, entitled "An Act to authorize cities to maintain schools of agriculture and horticulture.")

In the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh districts, shall the Representative from this district be instructed to vote for "Noncontributory Old Age Pensions"; so as to have the Commonwealth, the cities, towns, and cities, women and men over sixty-five years of age, who are unable to properly provide for themselves, and who have been residents of the Commonwealth for at least fifteen years prior to the filing of a application for a pension?

In the Sixth, Suffolk Representative District, shall the Representative from this district be instructed to support the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, giving for some form of initiative and referendum, so as to have the voters the power to accept or reject state and constitutional amendments proposed to the Legislature, or a petition of a sufficient number of citizens, but rejected by it, and also the power, upon such petition, to reject measures passed by the Legislature?

Attest: JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

## NEW YORK CITY

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INDIA hand made rug, 12x12, white, old pile, \$100. Cell 5175. Address RUG, 250 W. 82d st., New York City.

## HOUSES TO LET

MODERN, furn'd cottage, 7 rooms; 45 minutes from center of New York City. ROBERT BRENDA, 500 Fifth ave.

## ROOMS TO LET

BRIGHT, comfort, room, Washinton Hts., cony. to subway and surface cars; family consists of 2 adults, refs. exchanged. Apt. 55, 705 W. 170th st., N. Y. C. Tel. Audubon 3888.

9TH WEST, 64 (near Park)—Attractive rooms, well regulated home, private bath, contin. hot water; elevated; subway.

WEST 101ST ST., 4, Apt. 16—Single room, private family, modern, board optional. Tel. Riverside 6140. M. P. OULDRIDGE.

WEST 123D ST., 123, N. Y. C.—Rooms, nr. subway and surface; light, cony.; use of bath; private laundry. MRS. EWARTS.

WEST AVE., 350—Near 76th St.—Exceptional rooms, private house; modern conveniences; gentleman; references.

BRIGHT, attractive, clean, furnished room; running water, bath; BARRY, 103 West 77th st., New York City.

LARGE, warm, well appointed room, home of cultured woman; no family. 157th st., N. Y. C. Tel. Audubon 3834.

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ONE or two furn'd or unfurn'd rooms and bath, all conveniences; strictly a house by owner, near Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Hamilton 2881, mornings.

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## STARR'S ART SHOP

Everything Exclusive in  
ART NEEDLEWORK  
Materials and ideas for Holiday gifts  
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133 Sparks Street  
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134 Sparks Street  
Men's and Boys' Clothing and  
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## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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Exact Reproductions  
STEWART & CO., Rideau Street

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## DEPARTMENT STORES

## DEPARTMENT STORES

## DEPARTMENT STORES

We would be pleased to have  
you see our splendid merchandise

Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses, Furs, Skirts,  
Waists and Millinery, Wearing Apparel and  
Shoes for Men, Women and Boys and Girls.

We will appreciate a visit from you and nothing would please us better than to have you see our splendid merchandise. If you believe after examination that the goods we show are good value and such as you want, we would be most happy to serve you. On this basis we solicit your patronage. May we not have the pleasure of a visit from you?

*The Mabley and Cawley Co.*

CINCINNATI'S GREATEST STORE

FOUNDED 1877

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

WE SAVE YOU  
\$112 and \$94

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# FASHIONS. AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Looking Ahead to the Colors for 1917

Those of us who purchase our winter suits just as the autumn season opens, and buy a spring hat when spring is near, find it difficult to realize how far ahead are the designers in their choice of colors, fabrics, and styles. A year in advance is none too soon for the buyers to know what the manufacturers of cloths will put upon the store shelves awaiting the selection of shoppers. Behind the scenes, while heavy street coats and high snug boots are being tried on by customers out in front, billows of spring dress goods are being unpacked, catalogued, and made ready for the January sales for southern wear. The clerks in front are thinking in velvets, but the clerks behind the partitions are thinking in muslins.

In order that the manufacturers may carry out, in their factories, the models designed by the great couturiers of Paris and other countries, certain colors and shades are agreed upon long in advance. Each national organization of designers issues each season a "color card." This card is superbly printed, and gives samples of all the colors in which fabrics, ribbons, fests, leather and other materials are to be manufactured. That the makers practically hold to this color card, explains the difficulty one often has in matching the material of a dress made one or two seasons before, as the colors change more or less from one year to another, and only certain standard shades are kept permanently in stock.

The French color card for the season of 1917, just issued by J. Claude Frères and Company, of Paris, contains 66 shades. Among these, blues, purples, violets, reds, and pinks are the largest in number. Quite a number of the color series begin with very pale shades. In fact, the proportion of light shades may be regarded as rather large. The American color cards, which have also just been issued, invite interesting comparison as to the colors that will prevail in imported and domestic materials.

The Claude color card begins with a range of violets, starting with a pale "iris" and going over into what the American standard card calls "pansy" and purple. The shade called "campanula" in the American card has more blue in it than the one called "pervenche" of the same strength in the French card. This is followed by a series which begins with a shade of pale champagne, going over into green and mastic, with a cast of orange, and ending with beaver and tete de negre browns. The nearest shade to this in the American card is the one named after the nutria, which is composed of white, orange, and black, and has not the warmth of the French shades.

The next series of colors includes the blues, beginning with a light sky blue, called "azur," and developing into virgin blue and a dark gobelin blue. The virgin blue is the counterpart of the blue called "wireless" in the American card. Three pinks, which follow, are based on a flesh pink, ending with a darker pastel pink. Nothing in this shade is found in the American card.

The grays which follow begin with a very light shade of pearl gray, called "clo-clo," developing into dove gray and marmote. Two of the darker shades are called after the Meuse and the Somme, the two rivers where current history is being made. The nickel gray of the American card is nearly equivalent to the French dove gray of the Claude card. The three shades of violet which follow are distinguished from the first series by having a more bluish and grayish cast. The last one of this range, called "caubonne," is the same as the initials of the American card.

With six shades ranging from pink to rose and agate red, the next series in the Claude card stands alone, as the American card has no equivalent of them. The new American shade for spring, called "roseate," has a grayish cast and lacks the depth and warmth of the French tone. Based on a lighter tan, another small series

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### The Seed Brothers

Tibs, Tabs, Tube and Tony were four soft babies that rocked day after day in a wild-cucumber cradle among the alders by the river. At first they were soft, white babies, but as they grew they began to get brown and sunburned, although it did not seem as if a ray of sun could reach them in their closed cradle.

No one harmed the babies, for Mother Cucumber Vine had sewed sharp green barbs over the outside of their swinging crib; but as time went on and the white seed babies were becoming brown seed boys, Mother Cucumber Vine found they were getting uneasy and were fretting to see something of the outside world; so, to amuse them, she knitted them a pair of lace trousers.

Now, every boy knows how fine he feels in his first pair of trousers, and the seed boys were delighted; only, you see, there was just one pair for the four of them. So Tibs and Tabs occupied one leg and Tabs and Tony the other.

Then the real trouble began. "Mother, Tibs is crowding!" complained Tibs; "Mother, Tabs is getting too fat!" wailed Tony; and so it went from morning until night, until Mother Cucumber Vine was nearly distracted.

"Such boys!" she lamented. "Such bad boys! I've a good mind to open the door and turn you all out to shift for yourselves!"

And that was just what she did at last. It was a crisp October day, when the squirrels were harvesting nuts. The seed boys had been unusually restless; the lace trousers no longer pleased them. So Mother Cucumber

develops into "mordore" and cannot be found on the American card.

Ending with corbeau blue, the next series contains lavenders and a darker edition of the so-called "Yale" blue of the standard American card, but called by the French "Roumanie." These blues are not included in the American season card. The only green series of the Claude card begins with a dark emerald, called in America "Corizla," and supposed to be the counterpart of the green found in the Italian tricolor. The two other greens in the French card are two shades of hunter's green.

Fuchsia red and geranium are found in the next series of the Claude card. The Jaque rose of the American card could be placed between these two, while the last in the French series is similar to magenta. The only yellow series of the French card starts with citron and ends with a chartreuse, called "Salonique." The middle color of this series, called "jonquille," is like the citrus yellow of the American card. Bishop's purple, puce and prune follow next in the French card. The American season card does not contain anything similar to them.

Based on a gray with a greenish cast, called silver poplar, the French card has three shades which also stand alone, not being found in the American cards. The darkest of these shades is called dust-color. From wild rose to claret red is the range over which the shades in the next series extend. They are not to be found in the American card for next season, but are well matched in the standard American card. The last series in the Claude card contains three blues of pastel derivation and a greenish cast.

### Sauerkraut

Shred or chop the cabbage fine. Line a barrel, keg, or jar with cabbage leaves on the bottom and sides. Put in a layer of the cut cabbage, three inches in depth; press down well and sprinkle with four tablespoons of salt. When you have packed five layers in this way, press hard with a board cut to fit loosely on the inside of the barrel or jar. Put heavy weights on this, or pound with a wooden mallet until the cabbage is a compact mass; then remove the board and put in more layers of salt and shredded cabbage, repeating the pounding every four or five layers until the vessel is full. Cover with leaves and put the board on top of these, with a heavy weight to keep it down. Set all away to ferment. In three weeks remove the scum and, if need be, cover with water. Keep in cool dry cellar. It can be eaten raw or boiled, and seasoned with

### Picklette

Four large, crisp cabbages, chopped fine; one quart of onions, chopped fine; two quarts of vinegar, or enough to cover the cabbage; two tablespoons of brown sugar; two tablespoons of ground mustard, black pepper, cinnamon, turmeric, celery seed; one tablespoon each of mace and pulverized alum. Pack the cabbage and onion in alternate layers, with a little salt between them. Let them stand until next day. Then scald the vinegar, sugar, and spices together, and pour the mixture over the cabbage and onions. Do this three mornings in succession. On the fourth, put all together over the fire and heat to a boil. Let boil five minutes; when cold, pack in small jars. It is fit for use as soon as cool, but keep well.

### Cream Scones

Sift together 2 level cups of flour, 3 level teaspoons of baking powder, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  level teaspoon of salt. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of butter and work into the flour thoroughly with the finger tips, or cut in with two knives. Beat 2 eggs well, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of cream, and add slowly to the flour, mixing with a knife to a dough. Lightly roll the dough out to about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in thickness, cut into diamond or triangular shapes, and bake in a hot oven 12 to 15 minutes.

## Protective Measures



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Applique work adapted to bed-hangings

When the embroiderer begins to launch forth into silks and colors, it behooves him or her to examine carefully the materials to be used and the purpose for which the finished work will be used. Dust and sunshine have to be taken into consideration and, when embroideries cannot be framed behind glass, the delicate hues must not be ruthlessly exposed.

But, just as it is delightful to come upon an unexpected garden or plot of flowers, so can the embroiderer's needle provide refreshing surprises. The bedroom or retiring room, which should above all places be daintily throughout and quietly restful, is vastly improved by embroideries.

The dressing table is the first piece of furniture to be decorated in most houses; and on the board before the mirror small objects of great charm may be assembled. They will receive constant close inspection so that fine stichery will not be wasted on them. The several boxes which adorn the table will, however, gain in grace if the exterior is made of some plain bright or sober stuff, embroidered with washing silks or cottons in a uniform design, leaving the interior for the full skill of the embroidery needle. A handkerchief box may have a garden of flowers on the bottom, to be disclosed in occasional peeps; the hairpin box, the jewel case, the inside flap of brush and comb bag, may be beautified by a rich tracery with all that the fancy and skill of the worker can devise in the way of arabesques, flower, bird or fly, and an added interest is given by a few words, expressing some pleasant thought; nothing is more decorative than good lettering or script in needlework, and the severe exigencies of the craft demand an equal precision of drawing, and anything approaching perverted forms of lettering cannot be too strongly deplored and condemned. One must go for one's examples to an authority, such as Edward Johnson, in modern times, or study the old printing of books before the sixteenth century or round about that period. Black letter or the Gothic form of print is not clear, and is too complicated for domestic lettering.

As for the design, Persian, Arabian or Indian embroideries supply beautiful floral patterns which may be boldly lifted, as far as the main lines and general character of ornament, but the worker can always add or substitute, on the scrolls and twirls, the flowers that specially interest her, or the bird or butterfly she particularly loves. Adhere to the finest traditions, but embellish them and make them your own, is a good motto. We cannot throw over the past with all the good that has come to the surface thereof, but we must not fear it or depreciate our own individual outlook on life whose expression is art.

Professor Lethaby, recommending the revival of the sampler, which "should consist of one or more alphabets, sets of figures, simple sprigs and borders, and devices such as could be re-used in various sizes, colors and combinations," says that if the worker could be induced "to paint with her needle one or two flowers from the garden and her favorite pet, be it cat or bird, it would add enormously to her equipment and give her the confidence to see that the embroidered dress, curtain, or counterpane, is only a large and more difficult form of sampler!" He speaks of design as "a rather terrible and mysterious word which has come much into use to frighten people into the idea that without a drawing from a shop (or stamped pattern) they cannot enter upon a piece of work of their own." But first make sure the ground-scheme of the embroidery is based on good traditional lines, or the worker may flourish about in an aimless tangle of unrestrained "self-expression."

Applique work is suitable for bed quilts, valances or even bed hangings, by no means to be despised in

drafty rooms. Linen is pleasant in these are easily removed and folded, leaving the bed linen "turned down" and the bed ready. The quilt again lends itself to applique work, and may also be made of panels joined by a border. Working on too large a piece of stuff is cumbersome, and ingenuity can usually apportion the design so that it may be sewn in parts.

The Persian idea of a garden, as exemplified on the old embroideries and carpets, gives a good idea of the possibilities of this flat surface. The garden is divided into four plots by a stream, or stream sometimes with a pavilion or circle in the center where small people sit enjoying the flowers; each quarter is filled with flowers of one kind in formal order, flower, leaf and stalk in rows; and the whole surrounded by a border. The four sections and center may be worked separately and then laid out on a backing of stout linen. Or the pillow cover may have a group of people admiring from their slightly raised elevation, the beauties of the flowers.

Another place for embroidery is the inside of a bureau drawer, and the thoughtful housewife may well make the top drawer a flower-lined receptacle for all the impediments of the dressing table, so that a plain surface presents itself, and the drawer comes out to show a perennially-bright and clean "inner garden" wherein boxes and sachets lie in orderly array.

The bedroom furnished in this manner should be as refreshing as a real garden; dainty stitching and not too large a pattern carrying out the feeling of order and refinement. In the rest room, there must be no hint of hurry—merely the sense of well-ordered peace and leisure which fine embroidery, worked through sheer love of flowers and color, always brings.

Another favorite piece of work is a bed quilt and, as some one has pointed out, the quilt need not be too large a pattern carrying out the feeling of order and refinement. In the rest room, there must be no hint of hurry—merely the sense of well-ordered peace and leisure which fine embroidery, worked through sheer love of flowers and color, always brings.

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Some Unusual Ways of Cooking Meats

A few interesting and well-tried experiments, given in certain lectures to housewives at a western university, may prove helpful:

#### STUFFED BRISKET OF LAMB

Wipe off the brisket, make an opening and fill with dressing; dust all over with salt and pepper. Place sliced carrot and onion in baking pan; put in the meat and pour over it melted butter or lard. Add enough hot water or soup to cover the bottom of the pan. Roast about one hour, basting frequently. When tender, remove meat and allow liquor to boil down. Thicken this for gravy, and serve with the meat.

#### STUFFED SPARE RIBS

Two pounds of spare ribs, 1 pound prunes, 1 quart sour apples,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon cracker crumbs. Wash, pick over and soak prunes overnight in enough cold water to cover. In the morning, stew gently for 15 or 20 minutes, or until soft when pierced with a wooden skewer or a needle kept for cooking purposes only. Chop apples finely, add sugar and cracker crumbs and mix thoroughly together.

#### HAM EN CASSEROLE

Take a slice of ham, wash thoroughly and place in dish; freshen in milk to cover. Remove to shallow pan cover with warm water and simmer 20 minutes. Pour off water, cover and transfer to casserole. Add the milk. Cover with 2 cups of cooked rice and 1 cup of grated cheese. Season with butter and chopped peppers; brown in oven and serve.

#### NOODLES WITH HAM

Left over ham or any cooked meat may be used. Roll noodle dough 1-16 of an inch thick. Cut in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch squares. Boil in the liquor of the ham or in water. Butter a pan, place in it a layer of noodles, and a layer of minced ham, and continue thus, having the top layer noodles. Beat 2 eggs in 2 cups of milk and pour over the mixture. Dot the top with butter and cheese. Cook over low heat until the top is browned. Serve with gravy.

#### To Replace Fur

To wear fur that is not fur was once a bitter reproach, but this season the dressmakers of great renown are using a sort of plush that represents fur without attempting to imitate it. As trimming it really does very well, but as a cape or a wrap of any kind it is not quite so successful, says the Queen, London. Its name is Ursine, and it has long, silky hair. It looks its best in tones of gray or fawn.

## At the Roadside Inn

There is no doubt that the woman who rides in a limousine and rarely sees the inside of her own kitchen has housewifely instincts in common with the woman who dwells in a small apartment or cottage and does all her own work. And this is how mere man discovered for himself this fact; and also how this same mere man created for himself and for others a home atmosphere in a little roadside inn.

Watching for a place to stop and have luncheon, toward the end of an automobile trip, two women saw, at the same moment, a low, rambling, white house, quite evidently belonging to a long ago period, its quaint swinging sign proclaiming it to be "The 1711 Club." As the door stood invitingly open, they walked into a low raftered room, where lovely old mahogany furniture, harmonizing hangings of flowery chintz, and a big, welcoming open fire greeted them.

"I am going to have the ladies cook their own steaks," I answered.

"Why, man," he exclaimed, "they are all beautifully dressed; they will never do it in the world."

"Well," I said, "Leave that to me. If they do not like it, the bill will be nothing, and if they are even a little more enthusiastic than I think they will be, my bill will be so much, with 50 per cent added for joy."

Just then the host of the inn appeared at the door of an outer room, fresh from working in his garden; and, when they asked if they could have luncheon, he informally led them into the kitchen, where the chef was preparing for a dinner party—in spite of which, the kitchen was in perfect order.

While waiting for their luncheon to be prepared, the two visitors strolled out into the garden; and there presently came the host, to tell them the story of how he had happened to buy and equip the roadside inn, and of the special appeal he made to his guests in planning unusual meals.

"I was steward of a large club," he said; "and, after being there for a long time, I began to long for a home of my own to play with. I hadn't anything, at first, but my little old house, my old-fashioned garden, and my old dog Wiggles; but, being happy with these and understanding the art of serving food, I delighted in serving my friends. When these friends urged me to arrange special dinners and let them entertain their friends here, I decided to add to my little house and make it into a roadside inn, and try to make it different from any other place of the kind by creating a home atmosphere of informality and by cooking only to order."

As he talked, he led the way into the original kitchen, with its great rough stone fireplace and the old oven in which the housewives of an earlier day had baked the bread, pies and cakes for which they were so famous. The room was simply furnished with long, low tables of dark oak and plain chairs to match, and was used as a grill-room. A dark oak paneling, rising to within three feet of the ceiling, reflected the cheerful glow of the fire, as the story was told of how the house

was gradually added to until it rammed comfortably about the landscape—twice as large as the original house—and furnished with things "picked up here and there."

"Almost before we were open," said the host, "an old friend asked me to arrange a special dinner for some particular people and said he would leave the planning and execution of it entirely to me. When the guests arrived on the night of the dinner, he called me aside and asked me what I had planned.

"I am going to have the ladies cook their own steaks," I answered.

"Why, man," he exclaimed, "they are all beautifully dressed; they will never do it in the world."

"Well," I said, "Leave that to me. If they do not like it, the bill will be nothing, and if they are even a little more enthusiastic than I think they will be, my bill will be so much, with 50 per cent added for joy."

"I was provided bib aprons for all the ladies and, after they had eaten, right from the shell, oysters which had been roasted on a grill placed over the logs, they were ready for the next course. I had a table brought in, covered with a fresh white cloth, on which was a platter of small thick steaks, six long toasting forks, a bowl of melted butter, a brush, and some pepper and salt. I prepared one of the steaks by brushing it over with butter and sticking a toasting fork firmly into it, and presented it to one of the ladies, saying:

"Now cook it!"

"This was received with squeals of delight, and the rest of the women, all of whom had retinues of servants and rarely saw anything cooked—much less cooked it themselves—gathered about the table so eagerly and with such bursts of laughter that I could not get the steaks ready for them fast enough.

"Well, you never saw steaks turned so often, or taken off and looked at so much; but finally they were ready. Then I swung out the iron crane, took off the old iron pot and dished up the boiled onions, and uncovered, in the ashes of the fireplace, potatoes done to a turn. Needless to say, my bill was paid without a murmur, and when those flushed, happy women reluctantly took off their big aprons, they all declared they were going to have parties like that at home!"

The visitors were called to luncheon then, and as they enjoyed a dainty meal which seemed specially prepared for welcome guests by a friendly host, they reflected sagely that not only

## THE HOME FORUM

## Happy the Man, in Busy Schemes Unskill'd

Happy the man, in busy schemes unskill'd,  
Who, living simply like our sires of old,  
Tills the few acres which his father till'd,  
Vex'd by no thoughts of usury or gold!

The tender vine-shoots budding into life  
He with the stately poplar tree doth wed,  
Lopping the fruitless branches with his knife,  
And grafting shoots of promise in their stead.

Or in some valley, up among the hills,  
Watches his wandering herds of lowing kine;  
Or fragrant jars with liquid honey fill;  
Or shears his silly sheep in sunny shine.

Or, when Autumnus o'er the smiling land  
Lifts up his head with rosy apples crown'd,  
Joyful he plucks the pears which erst his hand  
Brand on the stems they are weighing to the ground...

—Horace (Tr. by Theodore Martin).

## Bird Company

As we chose our momentary camping-place under a buttonwood tree, from out an exuberant swamp of yellow water-lilies and the rearing sword-blades of the coming cat-tail, a swamp blackbird, on his glossy black, orange-tipped wings, flung us defiance with his long, keen, tall, saucy note; and as we sat down under our buttonwood and spread upon the sward our pastoral meal, the veery thrush—sadder and stranger than any nightingale—glanced for us, unseen, on an instrument like those old water-organs played on by the flow and ebb of the tide.

But when the very had flown . . . two song-sparrows came to persuade us with their blithe melody that life was worth living, after all; and cheerful little domestic birds, like the jenny-wren and the chipping-sparrow, pecked about and put in between whiles their little chit-chat across the boughs, while the bobolink called to us like a comrade; and the phoebe-bird, gave us a series of imitations, and the scarlet tanager and the wild canary, put in a vivid appearance, to show what can be done with color, though they have no song.—Richard L. Gallienne.

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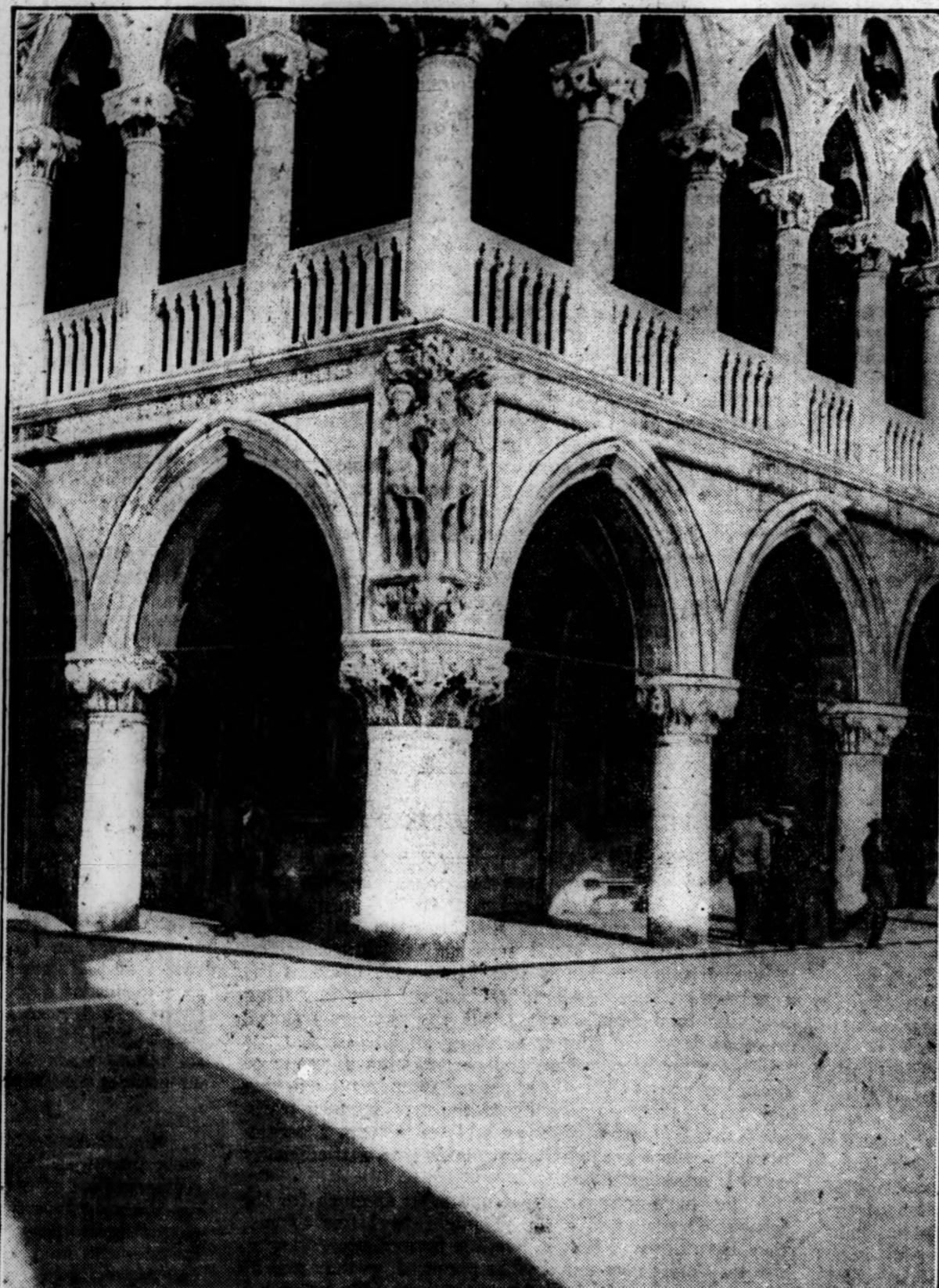
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## The Vine Angle of the Ducal Palace, Venice

Ruskin, in the first volume of "The Stones of Venice," explains and describes the sculptured angles of the Palace of the Doge of Venice. "The reader will observe that as the building [the Palace] was very nearly square on the ground plan, a peculiar prominence and importance were given to its angles which rendered it necessary that they should be enriched and softened by sculpture. . . . One of the corners of the palace joins the irregular outer buildings connected with St. Mark's and is not generally seen. There remain therefore to be decorated, only the three angles, distinguished as the Vine angle, the Fig-tree angle, and the Judgment angle.

The Vine and the Fig-tree belong to the old, or true Gothic, Palace. In both the subjects, . . . the tree, which forms the chief decorative portion of the sculpture,—fig in the one case, vine in the other—was a necessary adjunct. Its trunk in both sculptures forms the true outer angle of the palace; boldly cut separate from the stonework behind, and branching out above the figures so as to enwrap each side of the angle, for several feet, with its deep foliage.

Nothing can be more masterly or superb than the sweep of this foliage of the Fig-tree angle; . . . the work remains uninjured; not so at the Vine angle, where the natural delicacy of the vine-leaf and tendril having tempted the sculptor to greater effort, he has passed the proper limits of his art, and cut the upper stems so delicately that half of them have been broken away by the castanets to which the situation of the sculpture necessarily exposes it. What remains is, however, so interesting in its extreme refinement that I have chosen it for the subject of the first illustration rather than the nobler masses of the fig-tree, which ought to be rendered on a larger scale. Although half of the beauty of the composition is destroyed by the breaking away of its central masses, there is still enough in the distribution of the variously bending leaves, and in the placing of the birds on the lighter branches, to prove to us the power of the designer. . . . It is almost impossible for the copying of nature to be carried further than in the fibers of the marble branches, and the careful finishing of the tendrils: note especially the peculiar expression of the knotty joints of the vine in the light branch which rises highest. . . . In several cases, the sculptor has shown the under sides of the leaves turned boldly to the light, and has literally carved every rib and vein upon them in relief; not merely the main ribs which

sustain the lobes of the leaf, and actually project in nature, but the irregular and sinuous veins which checker the membranous tissues between them, and which the sculptor has represented conventionally as relieved like the others, in order to give the vine-leaf its peculiar tesselated effect upon the eye."

## The Just and Generous

The generous who is always just, and the just who is always generous, may, unannounced approach the throne of heaven.—Lavater.

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## The Kindly Russian Peasants

Serge Aksakov's "Years of Childhood," translated a year ago for the first time by J. Duff of Cambridge University, is a vivid story of the author's own childhood a century and a quarter ago, when the Russians were only settlers in the district of Orenburg.

The following is his recollection of a harvest field as he saw it when his father, accompanied by his family, was making a visit of inspection:

"Hearing the name often, I asked what Parashino was, and was told it was a large prosperous village, the property of my father's aunt, Praskovya Iravonova Kurolyessova; my

father was commissioned to inspect

the management of the estate and report to the owner whether all there was in good order. Eight miles from the village we came to the fields on the estate, covered with a tall, thick crop of rye; the rye was ripe and the reaping had begun. The fields stretched so far that there seemed no end to them. The laborers, men and women, who were working stripped to their shirts, recognized our servants and my father; they stuck their sickles into corn stocks and hastened to the carriage. My father gave the order to stop. . . . A score of them came round our carriage and all were pleased. One who was older than the rest—an overseer, as I learned afterwards—began the talk: 'Good health to you, batyushka Alexey Stepanitch; it is long since we saw you; matushka Praskovya Iravonova wrote to us that you were coming; we thought long for you.' My father, without leaving the carriage, gave a kindly greeting to all and said, 'Well, here I am, and I have brought my wife and children with me.' My mother looked out of the window and said: 'Good health to you, my friends.' All bowed to her, and the same peasant spoke again:

"'Good health to you, Sonya Nikolayevna, you are welcome. Is that your little boy?' he went on, turning to me. 'Yes,' answered my father: 'that is my son, Seryozha: the little girl is asleep.' I was held up to the window, and all bowed to me as well and called me Sergei Alexeyevich, a name that was quite new to me. 'We are glad to see you all, batyushka Alexey Stepanitch,' said the same man. Their pleasure was no pretense: one could see it in every face and hear it in every voice. I was puzzled by a feeling of emotion I did not understand; I felt affection for these kind people who loved us all so much. My father went on talking, asking many questions which I could not understand, but I heard them answer: 'We got on not so badly, glory be to God! But we don't know how we can keep pace with the crops . . . when my father asked why they were working for their owner on holiday—it was the first of August and therefore a feast of the church—they replied that such were the orders of the bailiff, Mironitch; they used not to work on that feast, but had done so for the last

## The Dream of Materiality

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON PAGE 14 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," there is a sentence whose value from the viewpoint of Christian metaphysics is priceless. It is one of those concise and accurate statements of the truth that Mrs. Eddy was wont to make—a statement that is bound to make one think. "Entirely separate," she says, "from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding, and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth." The use of the word "dream," so frequently seen in all of the writings of Mrs. Eddy, is especially illuminating. She, however, was not alone in classifying mortal sensuous belief, calling itself life, as a dream. Paul the apostle must have thought of it in this same way, for he says in his letter to the Ephesians: "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." It is of course obvious that Paul, like Mrs. Eddy, was speaking to those whose spiritual ignorance made them insist (though they should have known better) that life was in matter and not in God, Spirit, and that the mesmeric illusion of the senses was a reality. Another quotation from Science and Health (p. 95) makes this still clearer. It says: "Lulled by stupefying illusions, the world is asleep in the cradle of infancy, dreaming away the hours."

Now a dream, though it seem ever so true, has not the slightest tinge of reality. It is pure delusion from beginning to end which claims to be owned by a personality who mistakenly calls himself a dreamer—we say mistakenly, because no one could ever really own a dream any more than he could own that which is a counterfeit or nothing. The dream we saw,

## Old Saxon Books

We read in history that the beauty of an ancient manuscript tempted King Alfred, when a boy at his mother's knee, to learn the letters of the Saxon tongue. A volume which that monarch wrote in after years now lies before me, so beautifully printed that it might tempt any one to learn, not only the letters of the Saxon language, but the language also. The monarch himself is looking out from the ornamental initial letter of the first chapter. He is crowned and careworn; having a beard and long flowing locks, a face of majesty. He seems to have just uttered those remarkable words with which his Preface closes: "And now he prays and for God's sake implores, every one of those whom it lists to read this book, that he would pray for him and not blame him if he more rightly understand it than he could; for every man must according to the measure of his understanding, and according to his leisure, speak that which he speaketh and do that which he doeth."

I would fain hope that the beauty of this and other Anglo-Saxon books may lead many to the study of that venerable language. Through such gateways will they pass, it is true, into no gay palace of song; but among the dark chambers and moulderings walls of an

old national literature weather-stained and in ruins. They will find, however, venerable names recorded on those walls; and inscriptions, worth the trouble of deciphering.—Henry W. Longfellow.

## The Wood Trail

Down between the branches drops a low, soft wind.

Where the narrow trail begins there start I.

Yellow sun and shadow are spinning gold behind.

Long brakes are clutching as my knees brush by.

Pungent breathe the balsams by the stream's low banks;

Rotting wood and violets lie side by side;

Glow the scarlet fungus through the alder ranks,

Burning like a light on a still, green tide.

Hilltops bid me linger where the winds run cool;

Hollows hold my feet in the deep, black loam,

But marking purple shadows in the purring pool.

I lift my silent feet on the long trail home.

—Lloyd Roberts.

tion of Spirit, never found in matter. In other words: "The dream that matter and error are something must yield to reason and revelation." (Science and Health, p. 347.)

No one will deny that Christ Jesus was constantly expressing God, still less should anyone care to deny that this desire to express God, good, instead of evil, coming as it did from a scientific understanding of God, made Christ Jesus the most wide-wake man that ever trod the earth. No matter what the material dreamer and dream declared to be power or law or condition. Christ Jesus proved its illusiveness. He healed the sick, stilled the tempest, raised the dead and finally overcame all so-called laws of matter as they affected himself. He did not encumber himself with the things of this earth, with riches, with temporal power nor with the honor of place, for of what use could an illusion or dream be to a man who is wide awake? Neither did he desire long life according to our material sense of things, for why should one desire to lengthen a worthless illusion or dream when the great desiderium is to be awakened from into spiritual reality? Now it should be remembered that this wide-wake man, this Master metaphysician, never did anything on the basis of his own personality or self. When he healed the sick it was but to prove that God was the life of man. When he fed the five thousand it was not as though he was giving a quantity of food to so many people, or as though the food given was his personal property—it was but to demonstrate the omnipresence of divine substance of Spirit. He tried to make this plain when upon another occasion he told the Jews that it was not Moses that had given them the manna in the wilderness, but that the true nourishment of man's life came from his Father. The dreamer, then, from a spiritual viewpoint, is but an illusion, calling itself a mortal man, subject to the beliefs of sin, disease and death. It claims an existence separate from God. It is this false sense of a self or of life, power, mind and substance apart from God, that makes the awakening from the dream of materiality seem so difficult, for it means that the awakening can only be completed through self-immolation.

"The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

(Science and Health, p. 99.)

## Science

And

## Health

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## New York in Irving's Youth

"At the time that Washington Irving was born the city of New York contained scarcely more than twenty thousand inhabitants. The town was sparingly built up to Warren street; Broadway, a little beyond, was lost among grassy pastures and tilled fields; the park in which now stands the City Hall was an open common, and beyond it gleamed, in a hollow among the meadows, a little sheet of fresh water, the Koleh, from which a sluggish rivulet stole through Lissenden meadows, and following the course of what is now Canal street, entered the Hudson. With the exception of the little corner of Manhattan island below the present City Hall, the rural character of the whole region was unimpaired, and the fresh air of the country entered New York at every street." So writes William Cullen Bryant.

"The town at that time contained a mingled population, drawn from different countries: but the descendants of the old Dutch settlers formed a large proportion of the inhabitants; and these preserved many of their peculiar customs and had not ceased to use the speech of their ancestors at their firesides. Many of them lived in quaint old houses, built of small yellow bricks from Holland, with their notched gable-ends turned to the streets, which have since swept away with the language of those who built them.

"In the surrounding country, along its rivers and beside its harbors, and in many parts far inland, the original character of the Dutch settlements

dropped forest trees overgrown with wild vines. No less beautiful were the shores of the East river, where the orchards of the Stuyvesant estate reached to cliffs beetling over the water; and, still further on, were inlets between rocky banks bristling with red cedars.

"Hershe wandered Irving in his youth and allowed the aspect of that nature which he afterwards portrayed so well to engrave itself upon his heart. But his excursions were not confined to the island. He became familiar with the banks of the Hudson, the extraordinary beauty of which he was the first to describe worthily. He made acquaintance with the Dutch neighborhoods sheltered by its hills, Nyack, Haverstraw, Sing Sing and Sleepy Hollow, and with the majestic Highlands beyond. His rambles in another direction, led him to old Communipaw, lying in its quiet recesses by New York bay; to the then peaceful Gowanus, and Paul's Hook. A ferry boat dancing on the rapid tides took him over to Brooklyn, then a cluster of Dutch farms, whose possessors alived in broad, low, stone houses, with stoops in front, and overshadowed by trees."

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### Exit "The German Vote".

In his speeches of Tuesday, Charles Evans Hughes took occasion to repudiate unequivocally the political friendship of any class or body of persons, embraced in the electorate, that offers or undertakes to support his candidacy on the ground or for the reason that, as President, he would throw the weight of his influence or authority to either side in the European war. Specifically, he announced that he "does not want the support of anyone who has any interest superior to that of the United States; who would not instantly champion the right and interest of America against any country whatever, who wants immunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations." If he were elected, he said, the country would have an exclusively American policy in the service of American interests. He denied emphatically that he had any secret understandings or unstated purposes. "If anyone supposes," he added, "that in case of my election, the rights and interests of American citizens will be subordinated to any inferior purpose, or to the interest of the policies of any foreign power whatever, he is doomed to disappointment." And he closed with a statement, which may be regarded in the light of a sacred pledge to his fellow citizens:

I am an American, free and clear of all foreign entanglements. We propose to have an administration, an American administration, which, dealing with all nations on a basis of the most absolute fairness, will maintain unshakably American rights on land and sea. We shall not tolerate the use of our soil for foreign intrigue. We shall not permit threats from any quarter, or any foreign influence, to swerve us from our action.

Justice dictates that these utterances, the most direct and unreserved that have fallen from the lips of Mr. Hughes upon this particular subject, be given conspicuous place and widespread publicity, because they have been called forth quite as much by the whispered innuendoes of some professing to be his friends as by the open accusations of those who are confessedly his foes. There can be no doubt as to the purpose of this complete disavowal of all connection or understanding with the organization that pretends to have at its disposal the votes of 2,500,000 German-American citizens of the United States, with power to act. Nor would it be either reasonable or fair to assume, in the light of these utterances, that Charles Evans Hughes was less sincere in repudiating the plans or assumptions of those who would offer to bribe him with ballots, than was Woodrow Wilson when he said, referring to the same element:

A new sort of division has sprung up among us. I believe that the vast majority of those men whose lineage is directly derived from the nations now at war are just as loyal to the flag of the United States as any native citizen of this beloved land, but there are some men of that extraction who are not, and they not only in past months were, but at the present time are, doing their best to undermine the influence of the government of the United States in the interest of matters which are foreign to us and which are not derived from the questions of our own politics. There is disloyalty alive in the United States and it must be absolutely crushed.

And again:

I am not deceived as to the balance of opinion among the foreign-born citizens of the United States, but I am in a hurry to have opportunity to have a lineup and let the men who are thinking first of other countries stand on one side—honestly, it should be the left—and all those who are for America first, last and all the time, on the other side.

When we consider the station and the character of these men, and the clearness and directness of their language, we have no choice but to conclude that both are equally offended by the intrusion of "the German vote" into this campaign, and equally contemptuous of any use an organization with ulterior aims may make of it. As it has been presented to the people of the United States, in connection with the presidential contest, "the German vote" is no less an affront to United States than it is an insult to German nationality. That a group of people, small or large, of German nativity or descent, should, through combination or conspiracy, undertake to influence the national political parties, or to dictate the election of a President of the United States in German interest, is at once a brazen violation of hospitality and a monstrous disregard of the obligations of citizenship. On the other hand, that a group of people of miscellaneous racial composition, but claiming German nativity or extraction in the main, should offer the franchise of 2,500,000 German-Americans over the bargain counter at Republican or Democratic headquarters, in exchange for a promise of favor to the Germanic empires, must, it would seem, be irritating in the extreme to the pride of the central European powers.

"The German vote," which as such never should have had existence, or, having existence, should never have had recognition from political parties or from professional politicians, as a vote having alien objects and disloyal purposes, as an impudent intrusion upon the political system of the United States, stands now spurned and scorned by those it was principally intended to intimidate or control. Both parties are at present striving to cleanse themselves of contact with it. Self-respecting Germans everywhere should be as pleased over its elimination from the politics of the United States as are all good citizens of the latter country.

### Women Lawyers in India

One of the most interesting of the world's great developments, today in process of evolution, is the steady breakdown of caste and break away from tradition observable in India. What has actually been achieved may appear to be small; but the increasing frequency of these departures, and the steady diminution in the volume of protest they occasion in the ranks of the strictly

orthodox, is full of promise for the future. It was just about a year ago that a number of leading Brahmin priests agreed to take part in the dedication of the temple erected by the Calcutta shoemaker, the "absolutely untouchable" Deno Das. A loud outcry was raised against them by their fellow Brahmins; but they persisted, and not only attended the dedication, but definitely committed themselves to a course of liberalism. They challenged their accusers to prove from the sacred writings that it was forbidden to offer salvation to the lower castes, or to hold communication with them.

A similar movement towards a greater liberty is being made amongst the women of India, and is showing itself in various ways. Only quite recently, Miss Regina Guha, a brilliant young Indian Christian, who had taken the degree of bachelor of law a few months before, at the University of Calcutta, applied to the Calcutta high court for permission to practice in that court as a pleader. Her application was not granted; but the fact that it was made and refused, as it was, merely on a point of law, is full of significance. Miss Guha will, of course, be free to practice as a lawyer, and, as was pointed out in a recent dispatch to this paper on the subject from Calcutta, there is a great field of usefulness open to the woman lawyer in India. Women litigants in India are placed at a great disadvantage owing to the fact that they are, in the vast majority of cases, unable to confer personally with their legal representatives. Women lawyers, however, can at once be made "free of the zenana," and thus surmount the difficulty. Already much good work has been done in this connection by such women lawyers as Miss Cornelia Sorabji, an Indian Christian of Parsee parentage, who, refused admission to the Indian bar in circumstances very similar to those which attended Miss Guha's application, started a consulting practice with remarkable success. Any achievement in this direction cannot fail to have far-reaching effects, and those who desire a greater freedom for the women of India will cordially welcome all additions to the ranks of women lawyers in the country.

### Prosperity and High Prices

The economic reasons for present high prices in the United States are axiomatic almost to the point of triteness. But at the risk of indulging in the obvious, and in view of some statements bearing on the subject recently made by the treasurer of the United States, a restatement of a few of the causes of high prices may not be amiss. As a matter of fact, it is not the value of the article in ordinary use that has gone up; what has happened is that the purchasing power of the dollar has gone down. If the standard value of gold were today what it was two years ago, its purchasing power would be the same, and it would go just as far as it went two years ago in exchange for household supplies. But the gold standard has been lowered, or the purchasing power of the gold dollar, which affects the purchasing power of all other dollars, whether represented by paper or by fractional currency, has declined, so that a larger part of it than formerly is necessary to buy a loaf of bread or a pound of sugar.

The reason why gold is not so valuable in the United States now as it was, say, two years ago, is that there is a great deal more of it on hand now than there was then. This plenitude of the yellow metal in the United States may easily be explained by pointing to the country's extraordinary export trade, which brings in an unprecedented quantity of gold. But other causes are operating. Plenitude of money means expansion of enterprise, and plenitude of work. This means, in turn, a higher wage for the worker and a seemingly greater purchasing power for the worker's wife. But it also means higher cost of production, and the worker's wife discovers, sooner or later, that while she has more ready money to spend, it does not go so far as formerly toward meeting the demands of her household.

Of course, if there is, as happens to be the case at present, a great demand for American products, natural and manufactured, abroad, the prices of these goods become stiffer at home. Many commodities that enter into the daily needs of the people, and are not affected by the export trade, or particularly so by the influx of gold, are advancing sympathetically with the market in general. It would be possible, if space permitted, to show that there is little or no excuse for advances in a long list of articles, but the fact would still remain, speaking generally, that while prosperity has its advantages it also has its defects. Or, to put it in another way, economics are immovable on the proposition that what is commonly called prosperity is usually an abnormal state of business exaltation from which there must be recovery before real prosperity prevails. Real prosperity is that condition springing from public stability and private solvency which makes for the comfort of all. It means fair earnings on invested capital, and fair compensation for labor. Unreal, because impermanent, prosperity is that based on inflation of values. Inflation is invariably followed by contraction. Prices of commodities and of labor fixed at a level that can be maintained is the great desideratum.

### Spanish Fruit Trade and the War

The many vicissitudes through which the Spanish fruit trade has passed since the outbreak of the war, more than two years ago, have often been a subject of comment and of vigorous international discussion between the parties most nearly concerned. The decision of the British government, early in the present year, to restrict the importation of fruit into the United Kingdom was felt in Spain as a very real hardship. The Spanish orange grower had specially cultivated the English market. Fully half of his output went to England, and it was largely because of the ever-increasing demand in that country for Spanish oranges that he had enlarged the borders of his orange groves, and increased his facilities for picking, sorting, packing, and shipping.

Then, following fast upon the British decrees, came

the menace to the trade occasioned by the activities of the German submarine in the Mediterranean and in British waters. Some months ago, when the torpedoing of Spanish ships was creating great uncertainty and disorganization in Spanish shipping circles, the shipowners of Valencia, Bilbao and other ports made strong representations to the government to the effect that, unless the authorities could secure respect for the Spanish flag, they would not feel justified in sending their ships to sea. The government took the matter up energetically with Berlin, and, eventually, secured from the German government an undertaking that Spanish fruit ships would be allowed to ply their trade without interference, even in English waters. The recent activity of the German submarines, however, and their failure to observe these assurances, have raised, once again, the whole issue, and shipowners are again threatening to suspend all sailings of their ships engaged in the fruit trade, until these ships can be positively assured against attack. The fruit growers are filled with concern over the situation, and an agitation, having for its object the seizure of German ships interned in Spanish harbors, has reached, in some districts, formidable proportions.

The position of the fruit grower is, of course, a peculiarly difficult one. He cannot, as is possible in the case of most other merchandise, store his goods and wait for a settlement. An interruption in his means of export, even for a few weeks, might well result in a complete loss of his crop, save such small portion of it as might be disposed of locally. The urgency of his demands are not, therefore, to be wondered at.

### Markings on a Great Trail

THE Daughters of the American Revolution, in their local and state chapters, have for some years past been performing a most useful and patriotic task in marking, with tablets or monuments, historic spots and historic trails and highways in all parts of the United States. It would be impossible to overestimate the value of the service they have rendered the nation, first in calling attention to the trails over which the pioneers traveled in other days, and later in arousing an interest that has made for the preservation and perpetuation of many of these highways. They have erected monuments marking one of the most picturesque of the southwestern trails, the Santa Fé, which highway will be, in turn, a permanent monument to the industry, persistence, and efficiency of their organization.

They have done almost, if not quite, as much for the famous Oregon trail. Or, it might be better to say, they have done all that is possible toward preserving it. But they must now and then be prepared, as they usually are, to find that the best they have been able to do has fallen short of pleasing everybody. There are always the critical to be dealt with, and this is brought out clearly in a recent controversy arising from the placing of a monument, in the form of a fountain, on the Columbia River highway at Multnomah falls, bearing a tablet commemorative of the pioneers of 1843. Historically speaking, there is here a technical departure from the accurate, but as Bertha B. Ash, chairman of the old-trails committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, points out, such monuments are placed on exact spots or lines only wherever feasible, but, in any event, are placed at the nearest point to the exact historic ground. Where the trails are still used as highways the Daughters endeavor to have them improved into a great national system of thoroughfares, and on these thoroughfares the markings are placed. Few of these highways are today on the exact line of the original trails. Inexpensive markers, it appears, are placed on such parts of the old trails as are no longer used, and more attractive ones are placed at the frequented points. Of what use, it is asked, would it be to place a monument beside a path no longer trodden?

The critic in this instance is admittedly right in saying that the pioneers of 1843 traveled down the Columbia river from The Dalles in boats, but he offers no feasible plan where the route by water might be marked. It seems, moreover, that he has overlooked a very important fact, namely, that the cattle of some of the first immigrants were driven down the valley and by the very spot where the fountain now stands. The Daughters have gone more deeply into the history and tradition of the trails than have any of their occasional critics. They have found that, except in a few places, the old trail in Oregon is no longer used, and is but a memory. According to the lady already mentioned, the present country roads in some instances follow the same general direction, while in others more suitable locations and easier grades have been found to surmount the difficulties encountered by the pioneers. As the Oregon highway is continued across the state, such places as can be authenticated as the old trail will be marked with tablets and monuments proportionate to their importance, "and no doubt many strangers seeing these markings will conceive the idea that the entire highway is on the line of the old trail; but what does it signify if they do? Eventually we shall have a magnificent highway from the western to the eastern border of the state. Much as we should like to see it, it is impossible to build it on the old trail at all points: first, because in many instances the engineering difficulties are too great, and, second, and of more importance, commercial interests make another route necessary."

Now, this is frank, and who will say that it is not a sensible method of dealing with the problem? It seems that the old trails committee has taken the wisest course possible in the circumstances, and it is doubtful that there will be any serious objection to its position with reference to the point of fundamental interest, which is that the settlers who reached Oregon, and made the great highway, now in course of development, a possibility by bringing civilization to the wilderness, drove across the territory from east to west by such routes as they could find. The Daughters of the American Revolution are not simply erecting guideposts to mark a particular route taken by these immigrants, but, rather, are promoting a highway dedicated to the memory and achievements of

the pioneers who, in those old and toilsome days, found by any route and by any means available the land "where rolls the Oregon." There can be but little departure from the main trail in any event.

### Notes and Comments

THE Scots have an adjective "pawky," which if an exact equivalent could be found for it would be superfluous. It is an attribute of much Scots humor, especially that of the kirk; and a story recently told by that eminent K. C., Mr. Balfour-Browne, illustrates this delightfully. Out of the plenitude of his experience Mr. Balfour-Browne is exhorting his readers not to go to law, and he enforces his homily by recounting the warning given by a certain minister to a couple who came to the manse to arrange for their wedding. "My friends," said he, "marriage is a snare to many, a pleasure to few, and a disappointment to all." Then, with animation: "Will you risk it?"

ANOTHER of Mr. Balfour-Browne's stories, this time of a famous Scots judge, will also stand repeating. One "Grand Day" the Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, who was one of the guests, sat by Lord Young above the dais. "You'll be a lawyer like the rest of us?" queried the great judge. "No," was the answer, "a poet." "A poet," dryly echoed the judge, "do you make a living by it?" "Yes," rejoined the Laureate, "I keep the wolf from the door." "What," laughed the law lord, "by reading your poems to him?"

THAT an amendment extending the operation of juvenile courts to county towns, and providing reformatory apart from prisons for juvenile offenders, should be regarded in Louisiana as one of the most important of the eighteen amendments to the state constitution to be voted upon in November, indicates how seriously the people there are taking their responsibility to the future voters of the state. The success of the juvenile courts as a means of decreasing lawlessness is too well established now to need argument, in Louisiana or elsewhere. The hopeful thing is that the juvenile court, having proved its value, is not failing of adoption; and, having been adopted, is not failing of extension.

NORTH AMERICAN capitalists seeking fields of investment may well look in the direction of Honduras. A representative of that country, visiting the United States, has declared that the natural resources of Honduras, extending from common pine to mahogany, from building stone to gold, from wild hogs to birds of paradise, and from potatoes to oranges, are constantly calling for development by North American capital and experts. Surely the attractions are sufficiently varied to make a wide appeal, and, incidentally, the listing of them will serve to bring before the general public the richness of a country which the general public knows too little about.

IT SEEMS that the demand for steel has been so strong, and the prices have been so high, that the railroads of the United States, in urgent and immediate need of more freight cars, are once more turning to wood as material for freight car construction, using steel for the underframing alone. The lumbermen, in a campaign to prove the economic value of wooden tops for freight cars, declare that wooden cars would save the railroads of the country millions of dollars annually in coal consumption by locomotives and in wear and tear. One argument may, however, be as good as another when necessity compels the transportation systems to keep down their expense accounts.

NEW YORK advises have it that the coal situation is becoming as serious there as it is in other parts of the eastern side of the United States. It is always a promising circumstance when matters of this kind become serious in New York, because New York never fails to make a loud noise about anything that threatens its business interests or its comforts. In this instance, most of the coal barons are within hearing of the noise.

SOME of the political managers are now engaged in determining by figures the states that their respective parties can "do without" in order to show how "safe" their respective candidates are with every doubtful state eliminated. Some of these managers later on, say, a day or two after election, will be engaged in determining by figures how their respective parties and candidates might have won, if some of the states they thought they could "do without" had voted their way.

IF THE new kind of score card which is to be put to use in Illinois proves a success, other states will doubtless wish to adopt it. The community score card, as it is called, has been designed for recording conditions in the various communities of the state, and suitable rewards are to be given to those localities that present the highest number of "points," as shown by the figures when they are collected and compared. If these score cards prove to be at all like the baseball variety in arousing interest, a wave of enthusiasm may be expected soon throughout the state that embraces Chicago.

OF THE \$600,000,000 spent annually in the United States for advertising, it is interesting to note that, during the last year, a considerable share, has gone for what is termed good will advertising. A public service corporation, desiring that people shall have a more intimate understanding of the problems that face the company, takes the public into its confidence through advertisements in the press, paying for the space just as other advertisers pay. Such advertising, when straightforward, seems to have met with sufficient approval from readers to make its continuance satisfactory, and it is not improbable that many organizations besides public service corporations will see the wisdom of adopting a method that will enable them to lay before the people a frank statement of facts.